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1493. E. 11.

GNOMONICKS,

O R,

The Art of Shadows

I M P R O V E D.

Plainly set forth in the Drawing of

SUN-DIALS

On all sorts of

PLANES

By Different Methods.

With the Geometrical Demon-
strations of all the Operations.

By Mr. *DE LA HIRE* of the Royal
Academy of Sciences in *P A R I S*.

Englished and Illustrated with Cutts.

By *J. L E E K*, Math.

The Second Edition.

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1469
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T H E

P R E F A C E.

I Have always considered the Description of *Sun-Dials* as one of the most ingenious and useful Inventions derived from the Study of the *Mathematicks*. Also there is nothing that draws more Admiration from all Men, than to see Strait-lines drawn on a *Plane* at *Unequal Distances*, — to measure exactly the equal Divisions of the time of the Continuance of a Day: and altho the *Sun* appears in different places of Heaven according to the different Seasons of the Year, yet the same strait-lines do still determine the same hour at all these different Seasons.

But these Hour-lines have nothing in them that deserves to be considered, if we compare them to those which trace forth the way which the *Sun* makes in his Distances from the Equinoctial line, which questionless have given place to the more profound Medit.

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tions of the *Sections* of a *Cone* ; which at this day is the most considerable part of our *Speculative Geometry*.

I might easily demonstrate that we are beholding to *Sun-Dials* for the discovery of those admirable *Curve Lines* whereof we find very great use in all parts of the *Mathematicks* ; for we cannot consider the Shadow of the end of any body pointed on a *Plane*, without perceiving at the same time the Curvature which the way of the *Sun* traces forth ; which is most like to that of the *Section* of an upright *Cone* which hath a *Circle* parallel to the *Equinoctial* for its *Base* , on which we may suppose the *Sun* moves then when he makes that Shadow.

But altho the Properties of these *Curve Lines* serves as a Foundation for the most part of the Descriptions of *Dials* , yet in this Work I do not intend to explain any thing thereof in particular, for that would be to depart too much from my Subject.

Seeing also that divers other knowing *Geometers* have largely treated there-

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thereof, it seems to me that it will be very useless to re-search into the time of the most ancient Antiquity, and who was the Inventer of this Art: We may only believe very likely that it was perfected by little and little, and that the first Men seeing the necessity which they had to divide the continuance of a day into divers parts, judged that it could not be better done than by the same *Sun* which limits the continuance thereof.

We may also be very easily perswaded that the Meridian Line hath been the first which they have drawn, as well because that it divides the apparent day, which is the time during which we may see the *Sun*, into two equal parts, and that the Shadow of a Strait-line raised perpendicularly upon an Horizontal Plane, was always extended along this Meridian Line when the top of it meets with it, although it be in different places; so that it serves us to know the greatest height of the *Sun* above the Horizon every day, the which changes during the time of half a Year,

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it seemed to them one of the most considerable Phenomena's of the *Sun*.

The most part of the Ancients divided the space of time (which is from the rising to the going down of the Sun) into twelve equal parts , which they called Hours , and they began their Account from Sun rising ; and although the Hours changed their length during the half year to those which did not Inhabit under the Equinoctial Line, where the apparent days are always equal to one another , therefore they have always Mid-day at the Sixth Hour: but these sorts of Hours have no Circles of the Sphere that represent them.

The *Babylonians* began the day at the Sun Rising , and divided the Duration into 24 equal Hours: The *Italians* began it at Sun Setting , and made also their Hours equal: These two manners of beginning the day have the Horizon for their term ; the first did always know how long time they had from the Sun Rising above the Horizon, and the others did always know that which remains to the Sun Setting.

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The Astronomers and the greatest part of the Nations of *Europe* begin their Day when the Sun comes to the Meridian, these last when the Sun comes to the Meridian under the Horizon ; and the first when the Sun comes to the Meridian above the Horizon ; this manner of beginning the day has great advantages beyond other.

I undertake in this Work only the Description of the Astronomick Hours , which have for their Term the Meridian , and of the *Italians* and *Babylonians* that begin from the Horizon. In the Construction of these sorts of *Dials* there are two principal Operations which we may consider each in particular , which has obliged me to divide this Treatise into Two Parts.

In the First Part , after I have explained as brief as I can , that which is necessary to be known for the right understanding of the Construction of *Sun Dials* , in which I give the definition with that of all its parts : I propose following divers

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Manners and Practices, to draw their principal Line, with the Points which are necessary for the description of the Hour Lines, to the intent that we may serve our selves with those which are most fit in the different Rencontres of the *Planes* proposed.

Each of these Practices have advantages in particular Cases; I observe by which we may serve our selves very near following the Exposition of the *Plane* proposed, to the intent that those that have not sufficient knowledge of the different Rencontres of *Planes* with the Circles of the Sphere, may not give themselves the trouble to follow a Method from which they cannot draw a great advantage.

In all these Practices which I propose, I make no use of the Magnetical Needle, for there happens great change to the Variation of the Magnetical Needle; besides we are not assured that there is no Iron hid, or some Stone or Brick which is of the Nature of Iron, which may turn aside the Needle

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Needle from its true Direction towards the place whither it would go if it were free.

Also I approve not that Method which many do practice to find the Declination of a *Plane*, that is to say, the Angle which the Meridian Line makes on a Horizontal Plane with the Horizontal Line, which is the meeting of the Plane of the *Dial* with that Plane: they draw on a Plane set Parallel to the Horizon (the which we call a Level Plane) a Meridian Line following one of the Practices, which may be seen hereafter; and when the Sun marks Mid-day on that Horizontal Plane, they mark a Point of Shadow on the proposed Plane; but you must observe that the Errors that one commits in all the Operations, as well in the placing of the Plane level, as in the determination of the Meridian, are multiplied and increased in transporting them to another *Plane*.

For the same Reasons we ought also to reject all sorts of Instruments, unless they be very plain and very large: There.

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Therefore I have thought good to use only the Ruler and Compass, the Plomb Line and the Level, and to draw the Lines and Circles only upon the given *Plane*.

Altho we may determine the length of the Lines, and also the most part of the Angles by Calculation of Spherical and Strait-lin'd Triangles, which serves for the drawing of *Dials*, Yet I have thought good that I ought not to propose any (of those ways) in this small Treatise, because that the most part of those Calculations are much longer than the Practice, and they are founded but upon the same Angles, and the same Lines which I have used in the Practice; so that those that can use Calculation, shall find no great difficulty to apply them to Numbers and Sines, where I only propose Lines and Angles.

After I have taught to Draw the Principal Line of *Dials*, I proceed to the Second Part, wherein I shew to draw

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draw the Astronomical Hour Lines, and then to describe the Parallels of the Signs.

I propound no particular Construction on the Horizontal and Vertical Planes, which only gives particular Rules for each Case, the which in the ordinary way happens very seldom: Therefore the Methods that I teach are for all sorts of Planes indifferently considered. I know well that there are divers Cases where we might find Abridgments, but these Abridgments consists only in certain Lines and Points which come to be united in the general Practices which I give: Also it is to be observed that the Portions of Curve Lines that I describe, are always Conick Sections, that is to say, either Ellipses, Hyperboles, or Paraboles, and sometimes Circles, when the Plane is perpendicular to the Axis of the Cone, the which is always an upright Cone.

The most part of the Practice that I teach being founded on the Declination of the Sun, I give you a Table

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ble thereof Calculated for the days of Four Years following one another, to the end to comprehend the Bifextile or Leap Year ; I there also add the Differences of the Declinations for every day, with a Table of Latitudes of the Principal Cities of the World.



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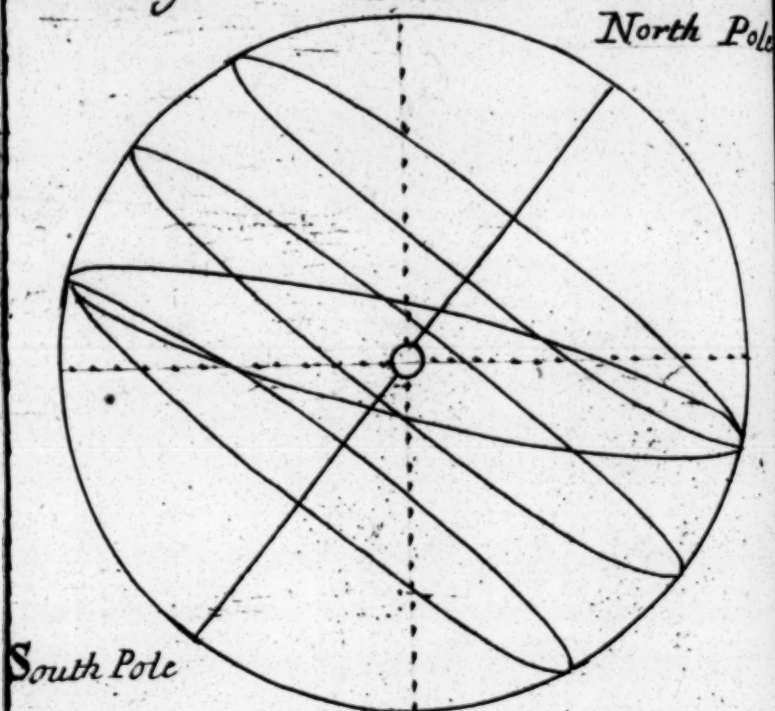
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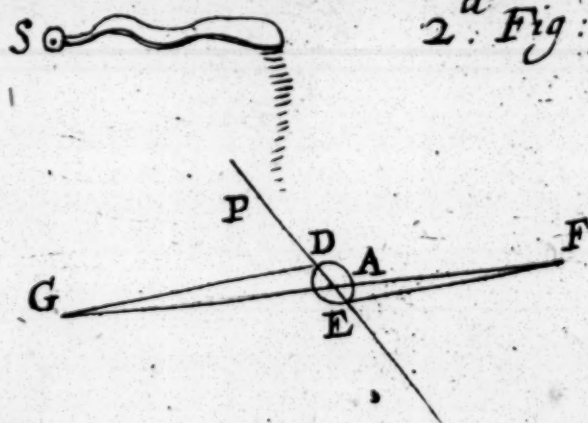
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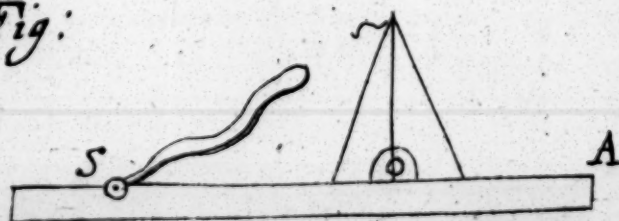
1st Figure Zenith



2^d Fig:



3^d Fig:



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G N O M O N I Q U E S,

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The ART of DRAWING
SUN-DIALS

On all Sorts of

PLANES.

THE FIRST PART.

C H A P. I.

*Of the Circles of the Sphere necessary
to be known for the Drawing of*
SUN-DIALS.

THE Sphere is an Instrument whereby we explain the *Daily Motion* of the *Cælestial Bodies*, according as they appear to us to move always from *East to West*, and also the proper *Motion* of the *Sun*, which moves
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from *West* toward the *East*, and makes his *Revolution* thro the *Twelve Cælestial Signs* in the space of one year.

This *Instrument* is composed of divers *Circles*, of which we only describe those that belong to our present *Subject* : Those *Circles* whose *Planes* pass thro the Center of the *Earth*, are called *Great Circles* of the *Sphere*, and all the other are *Less*.

But before we speak of these *Circles*, we ought to consider the *Axis* of the *Sphere*, which we conceive to be as a strait line about which the *Instrument* is turned. The two Ends of the *Axis* are called *Poles*, the one *North* and the other *South*.

The *Earth* is placed in the middle of this *Instrument*, and consequently the *Axis* passes thro the Center thereof. We may understand from *Astronomical Observations* that the *Globe* of the *Earth* is so little, in respect to its distance from the *Sun*, so that we may consider it as a *Point*, if we compare it to that distance.

The *Equinoctial* or *Equator* is a *Great Circle*, and one of the chiefest of the *Sphere*, the *Plane* whereof is at Right-angles to the *Axis*, it divides the *Sphere* into two equal parts, whereof one is called *Septentrional*, and the other *Meridional*.

Fig. 1. The *Ecliptick* is another *Great Circle* whose *Plane* makes an angle with the *Plane* of the *Equinoctial* of 23 degrees 30 minutes; the *Sun* moves under this *Circle*, going from the *West* toward the *East*, and makes one intire Revolution in



in 365 days and near 6 hours. The Inclination of this *Circle* to the *Equinoctial*, causes the different *Declinations* of the *Sun* in regard to the *Equinoctial*; it is divided into Twelve equal parts, which are called *Signs*: And we begin from the Intersection thereof with the *Equinoctial*, proceeding towards the *North*. The Names of the Twelve *Signs* are *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*. Their Characters are γ , δ , π , ϵ , α , m , u , m , f , w , w , x .

The *Tropicks* are two *Circles* parallel to the *Equinoctial*, which touches the *Ecliptick* in the point of its greatest distance from the *Equinoctial*; therefore these *Circles* are distant from the *Equinoctial* 23 deg. 30 min. on one side toward the *North*, and on the other side toward the *South*.

So that it is manifest, That when the *Sun* is in the common Intersection of the *Ecliptick* and *Equator*, the Motion of the *Sphere* about its *Axis*, which goes from *East* to *West*, and is called the Motion of the *Primum Mobile*, makes him appear to us in the *Equinoctial*; and also when he is in his greatest distance from the *Equinoctial*, the same Motion of the *Primum Mobile* makes him to appear to us to move in the *Tropicks*.

The *Zenith* is an imaginary Point in the *Sphere*, marked by a strait Line coming from the Center of the *Earth*, and passing by some place of the Superficies thereof. This Line is called the *Vertical Line* of that place.

The *Horizon* is a Great Circle, whose Plane cuts the *Vertical Line* at Right-angles. The *Horizon* of a Place distinguishes the visible part of Heaven of that Place, from that part of Heaven which is not there seen.

The *Meridian* is a Great Circle which passes thro the *Poles* and *Zenith*, the Plane whereof is at Right-angles with the Planes of the *Equinoctial* and *Horizon*. When the *Sun* comes to this Circle, he is in the middle of his apparent Course during a day, and is at his greatest height above the *Horizon*, because this Circle passes thro the *Zenith* and *Poles*.

If we suppose the *Equinoctial* to be divided into 24 equal parts, beginning from the *Meridian*, the 6th and 18th part shall fall on the Intersections of the *Horizon* and *Equinoctial*, because the *Meridian* and *Horizon* are at Right-angles to one another; and if we imagine other Circles like the *Meridian*, that is to say, that pass thro the *Poles* of the *World* and Point of Division of the *Equinoctial*, those Circles which we call *Meridians*, shall be the *Hour Circles*, among which is the *Meridian* of the Place, whereof all the Planes intersect one another in the *Axis*. We may also conceive others, which divide each part into two or four, to mark the half-hours and quarter-hours; for if we suppose these Circles to be fix'd, then when the *Primum Mobile* turns the *Sun* with his *Ecliptick* about the *Axis*, the time of his apparent Course shall be divided into hours, halves, and quarters, by these *Meridians*. Allo

Also we number the *Declination* of the *Sun* upon the like *Meridians*, which do all intersect the *Equinoctial* at *Right Angles*, which we make to pass thro the *Center* of the *Sun* in the *Ecliptick*: We number this *Declination* from the *Equinoctial* towards the *Poles*: Therefore it is either *South* or *North*. The *Angles* of *Declination* are measured by *Arches* of *Circles*.

Those *Circles* that pass by the *Vertical Line* are called *Vertical Circles* (or *Azimuth*) and their *Planes* are perpendicular to the *Plane* of the *Horizon*; they serve to measure the height of the *Sun* above the *Horizon*, which is numbred from the *Horizon* toward the *Zenith*.

It is manifest from that which has been said before, that there are infinite *Horizons* and *Meridians*, and that there are only these two great *Circles*, which may change according to the different places on the *Earth*, for they are established by the *Vertical Line*.

The *Amplitude* of *Rising* or *Setting* is counted on the *Horizon*, beginning from the *Points* where the *Equinoctial* cuts the *Horizon*, and is numbred toward the *South* or *North*.

If we conceive that in the *Revolution* of one day the *Horizon* moves, as being fastened to the *Axis*, so as it cannot change its *Inclination*, then when it shall pass by the 24 equal *Divisions* of the *Equinoctial*, it shall represent the 24 *Circles* of the *Italian* or *Babylonian Hours*.

CHAP. II.

*Of the Definition of Sun-Dials , and
of the principal parts which serves
for their Construction.*

THe Distance from the *Center* of the *Earth* to the *Superficies* thereof not being considerable, in respect of the Distance of the *Earth* from the *Sun*, we may take any *Point* on the *Superficies* and consider it as its *Center* in relation to the Motion of the *Sun*.

Therefore if we place a *Style* which is a *Pointed Rod* upon any *Plain Surface* , and then consider the *Point* of that *Style* as the *Center* of the *Earth*, the Intersections of that *Surface* with the *Planes* of the *Hour Circles* , of the *Equinoctial* or *Equator* , of the *Horizon* and of the other great *Circles*, shall be strait Lines, which retain the Names of the *Planes* of the *Circles* from whence they were produced : All these Lines on that *Plane Surface* with the *Style* makes a *Sun-Dial*.

The Shadow of the *Point* of the *Style* , which is one of the *Points* of the *Axis* shews the Hours.

And if the *Axis* which passes by the *Point* of that *Style* meets with the *Plane* of the *Dial* in any *Point* , that *Point* is called the *Center* of the *Dial*;

Dial; for it is evident that all the *Hour Lines* shall meet in that *Point*.

It is also evident that the Shadow of the top of the *Style* gives the *Hours*, and shews when the *Sun* meets with any one of the *Circles* of the *Sphere*; for when the *Sun* comes to a great *Circle*, the Shadow of the *Axis* is extended in the *Plane* of that *Circle*, if that *Circle* passes by the *Axis*; and if it passes not by the *Axis*, the shadow of the *Point* of the *Style* shall be in the *Plane* of that *Circle*; for the *Planes* of great *Circles* pass by the *Point* of the *Style*.

And if we conceive a *Conical Superficies* which has for its *Base* a less *Circle* of the *Sphere*, and for its *Vertex* the *Point* of the *Style*, that *Conical Superficies* shall meet the *Surface* of the *Dial* in a *Curve Line*; so as when the *Center* of the *Sun* shall touch that less *Circle* which is the *Base* of the *Conical Superficies*, the Shadow of the *Point* of the *Style* shall touch the *Curve Line* which is the meeting of that *Curve Superficies* with the *Plane* of the *Dial*: for the *Point* of the *Style* is on that *Superficies* whereof it is the *Vertex*.

The *Foot* of the *Style* is that *Point* on the *Plane* of the *Dial*, which is the meeting of a strait *Line* drawn perpendicularly to that *Plane*, and which passes by the *Point* of the *Style*.

If the *Plane* of the *Dial* be considered as the *Plane* of the *Horizon* of any place, the strait *Line* that passes by the *Point* of the *Style* and by its *Foot*, shall be the *Vertical Line* of that *Place*:

and the *Plane* that passes by that *Vertical* and by the *Axis*, shall be the proper *Meridian* of that Place, considered as the *Horizontal* of a Place.

The meeting of the *Meridian* and *Surface* of the *Dial* is called the *Substyler Line*, or the *Meridian* of the *Plane* or *Surface* of the *Dial*, which we ought to distinguish from the *Meridian* of the Place, which is the meeting of the *Meridian* proper to that Place and of the *Surface* of the *Dial*, at least if they be not coincident, which happens when the *Dial* does not decline from the East or West.

We see by the position of these Lines that the *Substyler Line* is always at *Right Angles* with the *Equinoctial Line*.

We ought to make the *Dial* so as the Foot of the *Style* be not incumbred, for that Point serves for many Operations; therefore the *Style* must be planted a little obliquely upon the *Surface*.

I understand by the length or height of the *Style* the strait Line drawn from the Point to the foot thereof.

The *Arches* of the *Signs* on the *Surface* of the *Dial*, are the Descriptions of the Parallels to the *Equinoctial*, which pass thro the 12 equal Divisions of the *Ecliptick Line*, which shew the beginning of the *Signs*.

CH A P. III.

To Mark the Points of Shadow.

Fig. 2. **T**He Practices which are taught in this Treatise, being founded on the *Points of Shadow* of the *Point* of the *Style* to be very small, it is very necessary to mark them very exactly; but it is very difficult because of the *Penumbra*: See here two ways by which it may be done.

The first is to fit a small round *Plate* to the *Point* of the *Style*, which may be parallel to the *Plane* of the *Dial*, whereof the *Center* may be joyned to the *Point* of the *Style*; then having drawn the *Shadow* of the said *Plate* on the *Plane* of the *Dial*, take the middle of that *Shadow*, which shall be the *Shadow* of the end of the *Style* at the same time when we observed the *Shadow* of the *Plate*.

The Second way is to make a small round hole in a little piece of Past-board or thin *Plate*, or other like body, and having applied it to the end of the *Style*, so as the *Center* of the *Hole* may be joyned to the *Point* of the *Style*, and that the small *Plate* may regard the *Sun* perpendicularly; the light of the *Sun* shining thro the
Hole

Hole shall mark a clear Circle or Oval DE in the Shadow of the Plate on the Plane of the *Dial*, which we draw on the said Plane; and if it be an Oval, having drawn a strait Line DPE from the Point P, which is the foot of the *Style*, whereof S is the Point, which may pass thro the *Center* of that Oval and cut it in D and E, or draw DG and EF parallel to one another, and making any *Angle* with DE, DG being made equal to DS, and EF equal to ES, the Line GF shall cut DE in the Point A, which shall be the Shadow of the Point of the *Style* S, at that time when the Oval was drawn: But we may take the *Center* of the Oval for the Point A, without falling into any sensible Error, as we may see by this Operation.

But if the Shadow be a Circle, the *Center* of that Circle shall be the Shadow of the Point of the *Style*.

Here Note, That we ought to make the Hole as small as is possible, for so the Operation shall be more exact. It is sufficient that we may see distinctly the *Figure* of the Light in the Shadow of the small Plate.

CHAP. IV.

To Draw the Horizontal Line.

A *Style* the Point whereof is S, being planted upon the *Plane* of the *Dial*, we apply a Rule AS, so as one of the Edges thereof AS may be level, touching the Point of the *Style*, and that the end of that Edge of the Ruler may touch the *Plane* of the *Dial* at the Point A, which shall be one of the Points of the *Horizontal Line*.

By the Point A draw a level Line on the *Plane* of the *Dial*, which shall be the *Horizontal Line*.

There are so many ways to set a Ruler level, that I will prescribe none in particular.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

To find the Substylar Line, two Points of Shadow being given in a certain condition.

To find the Center and draw the Equinoctial Line, the Declination of the Sun, and one Tract of Shadow being given.

Fig. 4. **L** Et there be a *Style*, the Point whereof is S, and P the *Foot*, having marked the Point A, which let be the Shadow of the Point S, on the *Plane* of the *Dial*; on the Point P as a *Center*, and at the Distance P A, describe the Circle A B, and when the Shadow of the Point S comes again to the Circle A B on the same day, at the Point B we mark that Point. Then draw the Line A B, and divide it into two equal parts in D, the strait Line P D, shall be the *Substylar Line*, which ought to be at *Right Angles* to the Line A B. We may take divers Points, as A, for to find divers Points as B, and if the Operation be made exact, all the Points as D, ought to be in one and the same strait Line with the Point P.

If the *Suns Declination* has changed considerably in the time which has passed between the two Observations of the Points of Shadow A and B; which may fall out when the *Sun* is near the *Equinoctial* Points, or when the *Style* P S is

B;



very high; or lastly, when there has passed much time between the Observations, we shall not have the *Substyler Line* exactly.

The Demonstration of the former Practice.

Supposing the Declination of the *Sun* not to be changed between the two Observations of the Points of Shadow A and B; by construction the two *Triangles* A P S, B P S, are equal and alike; therefore the *Angle* P S A is equal to the *Angle* P S B; the *Sun* therefore was equally elevated above the *Plane* of the *Dial*, then when the two Points of Shadow were observed. Therefore the *Sun* was equally distant from the *Meridian* of that *Plane* at the times of the two Observations: Therefore the Line P D, which divides the Line or Arch A B into two equal parts, shall be the *Meridian* of the *Plane*.

To find the Center of the Dial, and to draw the Equinoctial Line, knowing the place where the Shadow of the Point of the Style cuts the Substyler Line.

If between the Points of Shadow A and B, we mark a Succession of Points of Shadow, so that we may have the Point L where the Shadow of the Point of the Style meets with the *Substyler Line* between the Observations, having erected P F perpendicular to the *Substyler Line*, and equal to the height of the Style P S, let the strait Line F L be drawn, and having made the *Angle* L F E equal to the Declination of the *Sun* at that

that time when the Point of Shadow L did meet with the *Substyler Line*, so as the Point E, of the meeting of the *strait Line* F E with the *Substyler Line*, may be always towards the Convex part of the *Curvature* of the Line A L B, that Point E shall be the Point where the *Equinoctial Line* E G cuts the *Substyler Line*; which Lines shall intersect one another at *Right Angles*.

Then having drawn F C perpendicular to F E, the *strait Line* F C determines the position of the *Axis* with the *Substyler Line*; and if it meets with it in the Point C, that Point shall be the Center of the *Dial*, and the Line F C shall be the *Angle of Inclination* of the *Axis* with the *Substyler Line*, which serves to place the *Axis*, and to find the other necessary Points for the Construction of the *Dial*.

It is not necessary that the Point of Shadow L should be taken on the same day when we observed the other Points A and B, it is sufficient that we have the Declination of the *Sun* then when we make Observation of the Point L, and on which side the convexity of the *Traët* of the Shadow shall be on that day, to find the Point E.

Demonstration.

The *Demonstration* of this Operation is manifest, if we consider that we have made the *Angle* L F E, and that the Line F C ought to be extended in the *Plane* of the *Meridian*, which is perpendicular

to the *Plane* of the *Dial*, and that the meeting
the *Line D P C* and the *Point F*, ought to be
joyned in the *Point* of the *Style S*.

*Another way of finding the Substylar Line by the
Amplitude of the Suns Rising and Setting upon
the Plane of the Dial.*

When the *Sun* begins to rise on the *Plane* of
the *Dial*, mark the Shadow of a Small Thread ex-
tended from the Foot of the *Style* to its *Point*, and
also the same when the *Sun* sets on the *Plane*
of the *Dial*, the *Angle* comprehended between
these two Lines of Shadow, whose Vertex is at
the Foot of the *Style*, being divided into two e-
qual parts, shall give the *Substylar Line*.

This is manifest, for that *Angle* is the Sum of
the *Ortive* and *Occasive* Amplitudes of the same
day, which we suppose to be equal.

The *Substylar Line* being placed, we may find
the *Center* of the *Dial* by the Practice of the 11th
Chapter, using only one *Point* of Shadow, and
knowing the *Declination* of the *Sun* at the *Hour*
where the *Point* of Shadow has been marked;
and if the *Dial* have no *Center*, we may have the
Inclination of the *Axis* with the *Substylar Line*;
which shall serve instead of the *Center* for the pla-
cing of *Hours*: Also by the same Practice we may
have the position of the *Equinoctial Line*.

CHAP. VI.

To place the Substylar and Equinoctial Lines, and the Center of the Dial, and to determine the position of the Axis.

Any Two Points of Shadow being given, with the Declination of the Sun at the time of Observation of the Points of Shadow.

Fig. 5. **A** Style being placed on the Plane of the Dial, whereof the Point may be S and P the Foot, and any two Points of Shadow A and B, taken at pleasure.

Upon some certain Plane having made the *Angle dfa* equal to the Sum or Difference of a *Right Angle*, and that of the Declination of the Sun on that day on the which the Points of Shadow were mark'd, according as the Declination is North or South; for you would have a Point of the *Substylar Line* as Q which may answer to a Point of the *Axis*, which may be more North than the Point of the *Style*, you must make the *Angle dfa* equal to the Sum of a *Right Angle* and *Angle* of the Declination of the Sun, if the Declination be North, but equal to the Difference of a *Right Angle* and *Angle* of the Declination if it be South.

Having

Take fd of any length, and make fa and fb equal to the *Intervals* SA , SB , from the *Point* of the *Style* to the *Points* of the *Shadow*; from the *Point* A as a *Center* at the distance ad , describe Two *Arches* of *Circles* at T and L , and from the *Point* B , at the distance of the *Line* bd , intersect the former *Arches* at the *Points* L and T , then draw the *strait* *Lines* LT and AB , which shall intersect one another at *Right Angles* in the *Point* O ; and from the *Point* O as a *Center*, at the distance LO or OT , which are equal, describe the *Semicircle* LDT .

Then draw the *strait* *Line* PGK parallel to AB , intersecting LT in the *Point* G , and make GK equal to PS the height of the *Style*: and from the *Point* P , as a *Center*, at the distance of the *Line* fd , describe the *Arch* I , cutting the *strait* *Line* LT in the *Point* I .

And from the *Point* K as a *Center*, and at the distance GI , describe the *Arch* DR , cutting the *Semicircle* LT in the *Point* D : Then to the *Line* LT , let fall the perpendicular DQ and draw the *strait* *Line* QP , which shall be the *Substylar* *Line*.

If the *Point* Q falls too near to the *Point* P , we may take fd greater, and begin the work again to determine the *Substylar* *Line* more exactly.

If the *Declination* of the *Sun* be considerably changed between the *Observations* of the *Points* of *Shadow*, be it that the *Observations* be made on the same day or on different days, the *Angles*

C

 $dfa,$

$\angle f a$, $\angle f b$ must be made according to the different *Declinations* at the times of *Observation*, and the *Angle* $\angle f a$ being made as has been taught before for the time of the *Observation* of the *Point* of *Shadow* A, make $f a$ equal to S A; also the *Angle* $\angle f b$ being made for the *Observation* of the *Point* of *Shadow* B, make $f b$ equal to S B.

Then from the *Points* P and Q of the *Substylar Line* raise the *Perpendiculars* P N equal to the height of the *Style* P S, and Q M equal to Q D; then if the *strait Line* M N being drawn meet with the *Substylar Line* in C, the *Point* C shall be the *Center* of the *Dial*, and the *Line* N E perpendicular to N M, meeting with the *Substylar Line*; the *Line* V E being drawn perpendicular to the *Substylar Line* passing thro the *Point* E, shall be the *Equinoctial Line* of the *Dial*.

We may observe that the *Point* D ought to be on the side with the *Semicircle* T L G, which is cut by the *Line* P G K, and which answers to the *Point* M of the *Axis*, which is supposed to be more toward the *North* than the *Point* S; the *Point* D may indifferently meet with the *Circle* on either side of the *strait Line* T L.

Also, We may observe that if the *strait Line* L T passes by the *Point* P, that *Line* shall be the *Substylar Line*, and it shall always pass by the *Point* P, if the *Points* of *Shadow* A and B are *Points* of the *Equinoctial Line*.

Demonstration.

It is clear by this Construction that the Line sd represents the Axis, and sa and sb the Lines of the Shadow from the Point of the Style, which make with the Axis sd an Angle equal to the Sum or Difference of a Right Angle and Angle of the Declination of the Sun, according to that which hath been prescribed in the Practice: Therefore if we conceive that the two Triangles afd , bfd , each apart have their Points a and b in the Points of Shadow A and B , and their Points f joyned together with the Point S of the Style, if the Points d of each of these Triangles are also joyned together, these two Triangles in this Position compose a Pyramid $ABSd$ whereof the Line Sd is the Axis of the Dial.

But to find on the Plane of the Dial a Point which may answer perpendicularly to the Point d , as P answers to the Point S , we must consider in the Pyramide the Triangle ABD to move upon the Line AB , so as it is manifest that the Point d describes a Circle such as is TLd , on a Plane which is perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial; and the Intersection of those two Planes is the strait Line TL , which ought to cut the Line AB , which conjoyns the Points of Shadow A and B in the Point O , and OT , OL shall be equal: There remains nothing more but to mark the Point d or D upon the Circle LDt couch'd on the Plane of the Dial.

$\angle f a$, $\angle f b$ must be made according to the different *Declinations* at the times of *Observation*, and the *Angle* $\angle f a$ being made as has been taught before for the time of the *Observation* of the *Point* of *Shadow* A, make $f a$ equal to S A; also the *Angle* $\angle f b$ being made for the *Observation* of the *Point* of *Shadow* B, make $f b$ equal to S B.

Then from the *Points* P and Q of the *Substylar Line* raise the *Perpendiculars* P N equal to the height of the *Style* P S, and Q M equal to Q D; then if the *strait Line* M N being drawn meet with the *Substylar Line* in C, the *Point* C shall be the *Center* of the *Dial*, and the *Line* N E perpendicular to N M, meeting with the *Substylar Line*; the *Line* V E being drawn perpendicular to the *Substylar Line* passing thro the *Point* E, shall be the *Equinoctial Line* of the *Dial*.

We may observe that the *Point* D ought to be on the side with the *Semicircle* T L G, which is cut by the *Line* P G K, and which answers to the *Point* M of the *Axis*, which is supposed to be more toward the *North* than the *Point* S; the *Point* D may indifferently meet with the *Circle* on either side of the *strait Line* T L.

Also, We may observe that if the *strait Line* L T passes by the *Point* P, that *Line* shall be the *Substylar Line*, and it shall always pass by the *Point* P, if the *Points* of *Shadow* A and B are *Points* of the *Equinoctial Line*.

De-

Demonstration.

It is clear by this Construction that the Line sd represents the Axis, and sa and sb the Lines of the Shadow from the Point of the Style, which make with the Axis sd an Angle equal to the Sum or Difference of a Right Angle and Angle of the Declination of the Sun, according to that which hath been prescribed in the Practice: Therefore if we conceive that the two Triangles afd , bfd , each apart have their Points a and b in the Points of Shadow A and B , and their Points f joyned together with the Point S of the Style, if the Points d of each of these Triangles are also joyned together, these two Triangles in this Position compose a Pyramid $ABSd$ whereof the Line Sd is the Axis of the Dial.

But to find on the Plane of the Dial a Point which may answer perpendicularly to the Point d , as P answers to the Point S , we must consider in the Pyramide the Triangle ABD to move upon the Line AB , so as it is manifest that the Point d describes a Circle such as is TLd , on a Plane which is perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial; and the Intersection of those two Planes is the strait Line TL , which ought to cut the Line AB , which conjoyns the Points of Shadow A and B in the Point O , and OT , OL shall be equal: There remains nothing more but to mark the Point d or D upon the Circle LDt couch'd on the Plane of the Dial.

The Plane of the Circle LDT being perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial, if we conceive that the straight Line sd moves upon its extreme, s being immovable, and put upon the Point of the Style S , and that the other extrem thereof d , may be always in its moving upon the Plane of the Circle LDT , it is evident that that extrem d shall describe a Circle RD upon that Plane which shall have for its Center the Point K , where the Line SK drawn from the Point of the Style S perpendicularly to the Plane LDT , meets with the same Plane, the which Line SK shall be equal to PG : but the Semidiameter of the Circle RD shall be equal to GI if PI be made equal to sd ; but the intersection of the Circle LDT with the Circle RD , which is the Point D determines the position of the Point d of the Axis. So as DQ considered as perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial, coming from the Point d or D , does there mark the Point Q , which is one of the Points of the Substyler Line, seeing that the Point d is one of the Point of the Axis.

It is also evident that the Plane $NMCP$ being supposed to be perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial, the Line NM does there represent the Axis in its position, the Point C the Center of the Dial, and consequently the Line VEV shall be the Equinoctial.

*Another Practice upon the same Positions and
Constructions.*

The same Preparations being made as before, take two small Rods of any firm Matter, as of Wood of a sufficient thickness, or of Iron: and make them pointed at the ends, and equal in length to the strait Lines *a d*, *b d*; it is not material whether they be strait or crooked, if the Distances between their Points be equal to *a d* and *b d*.

Put one of the *Points* of that Rod which is equal to *a d* on the *Point* of Shadow A, and one of the *Points* of the other Rod to the *Point* of Shadow B, and joyn them together by their other *Points*; but so as the *Points* that are joyned together may approach or fall back from the *Point* of the *Style* without altering the other *Points* of the *Rods*, which are set on the *Points* of Shadow A and B; then we take with the *Compasses* or otherwise, the distance between the *Points* *a* and *d*, and set that distance between the *Point* of the *Style* and the *Points* of the *Rods* that are joyned together, so as that *Point*, as it may be more toward the North than the *Point* of the *Style*: by this means the common *Point* of the *Rods* being fixt shall be one of the *Points* of the *Axis* which ought to pass by the *Point* of the *Style*, therefore the situation of the *Axis* shall be determined.

By this *common Point* of the *Rods* so fixt, which I call *D*, having drawn a *Line* perpendicular to the *Plane of the Dial*, which shall meet it in the *Point Q*, the *Line P Q* shall be the *Substylar Line*.

The *Point C* on the *Plane* of the *Dial* where it is met by the *Line D S*, drawn by the *Point* of the *Style S*, and by the end of the *Rod D*, shall be the *Center* of the *Dial*, and by the *Practice* of the 11th *Chapter* we may draw the *Equinoctial Line*: but if we have not the *Center*, we may draw it by the *Practice* of the same *Chapter*.

This Practice may serve to make you understand more easily the Demonstration of the Construction which is proposed in that Chapter.

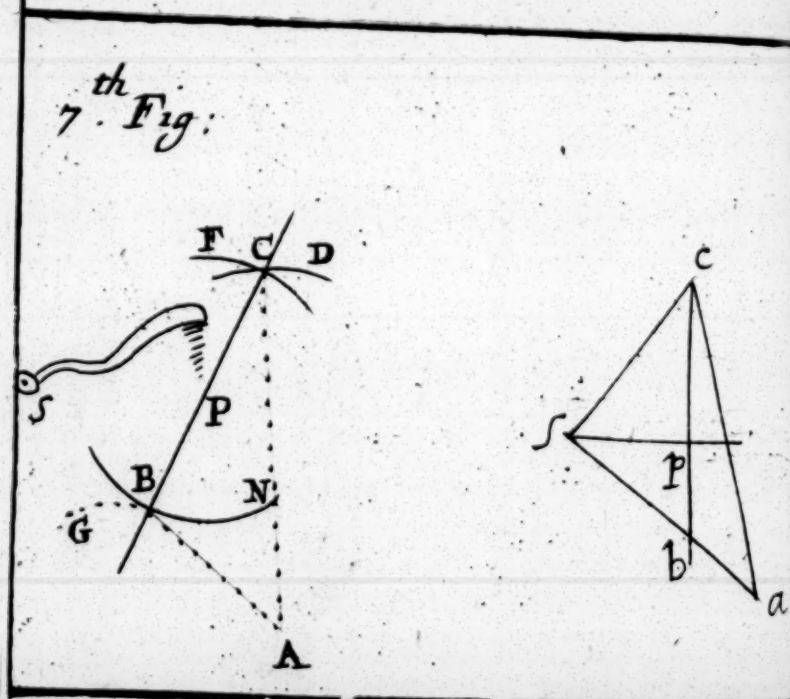
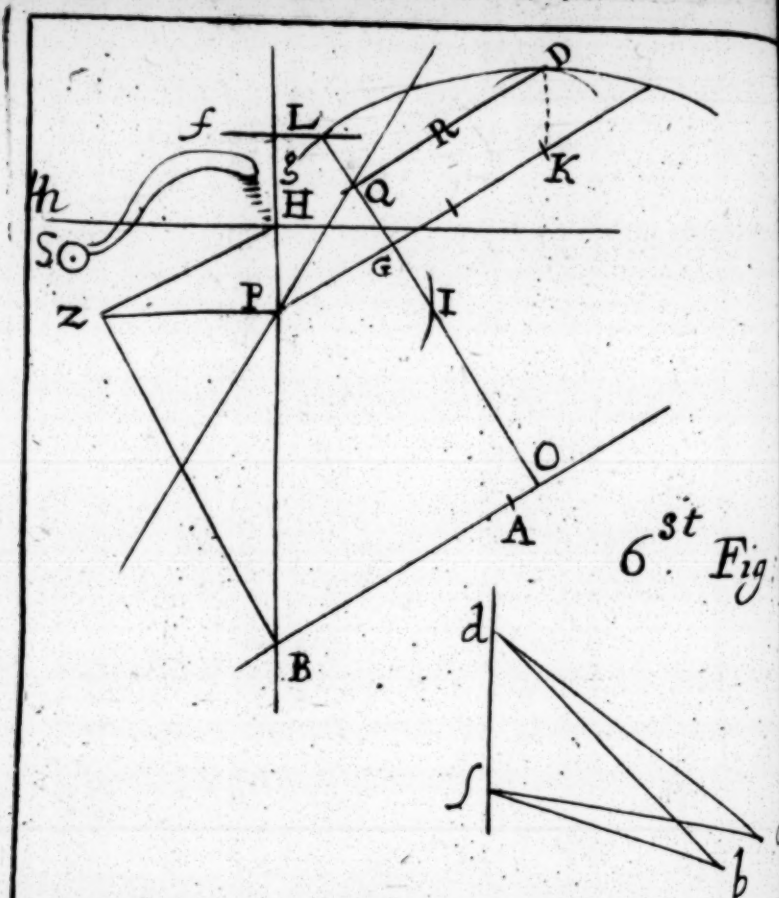
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CHAP. VII.

To place the Substylar Line, the Center of the Dial and the Equinoctial Line.

One only Point of Shadow being given, with the Declination of the Sun and height of the Pole above the Horizon.

Fig. 6. **H**AVING placed a Style upon the Plane of the Dial, whose Point may be S, and P the foot, and A one Point of Shadow, draw a Horizontal Line by the Practice of the 4th Chapter. And by the Point P draw the Lines BPH perpendicular to the Horizontal Line hH , and PZ parallel to Hh and equal to the Height of the Style PS. Then from the Point H, where PH meets with the Horizontal Line, draw HZ and ZB perpendicular to ZH, which shall meet with HP at the Point B if the Horizontal Line passes not thro the Point P: First let it meet at the Point B.

Upon some Plane make the Angle $d\int a$ equal to the Sum or Difference of a Right Angle, and

of the Declination of the *Sun* at the time when the Point of Shadow was observed, according to the Precepts which have been given in the *6th Chapter*, and make the *Angle d f b* equal to the Sum of a *Right Angle* and the height of the Pole above the *Horizon*.

Then taking the Point *d* at pleasure on the Line *f d*, make *f b* equal to *Z B* and *f a* equal to the length of the Shadow from the Point of the *Style S* to the Point of Shadow *A*, and draw the *strait Lines a d, b d*.

And by the Points *A* and *B* draw the *strait Line A B*, and from the Point *B* as a Center, at the distance *b d* describe the Arch *f L* either above or below the Line *A B*; and likewise from the Point *A* as a Center, and at the distance *a d*, describe the Arch *g d*, cutting the Arch *L f* at the Point *L*, and from the Point *L* draw the *strait Line O L* perpendicular to *A B*.

From the Point *O* as a Center, at the distance *O L* describe the Arch *D L*.

And from the Point *P* draw the *strait Line P G K* perpendicular to *O L*; and from the same Point *P*, at the distance *d f*, describe the Arch *I* either on the one or the other side of *G*, cutting the Line *L O* at the Point *I*.

Then make *G K* equal to *P S* the height of the *Style*, and from the Point *K*, at the distance *G I* describe the Arch *R D*, cutting the Arch *D L* in *D*, and from the Point *D* draw the *strait Line D Q* perpendicular to *L O*, and the Line *P Q*
which

which passes thro the Points P and Q shall be the *Substylar Line*.

If the Point Q be too near to P, we may find another by taking another Point *d* on the *Line s, d*, as has been said in the Practice of the Precedent Chapter; also we must have a regard to the other *Observations* which have been made upon the same Practice, by that which is there founded on the same Principles.

Consequently we place the *Equinoctial Line* and the Center of the *Dial* by the Practice of the *11th Chapter*: but we have also here this advantage, that the *Line* which passes thro the Point B and thro the Center of the *Dial*, shall be the *Meridian Line*.

In the second place, if the *Horizontal Line* passes thro the Point P, or if the Point B be too far distant from the Point P, we must fasten another *Style* upon the *Plane* of the *Dial* whereof the Point may pass by the *Line* of the *Plummet* hanging from the Point S of the *Style*, the Point of that second *Style* heing called B, we perform the *Operation* as before to find the *Lines d a, d b*: but we may use the small Rods, as has been taught in the fore-going Chapter, otherwise the *Operation* would be too long.

Demonstration.

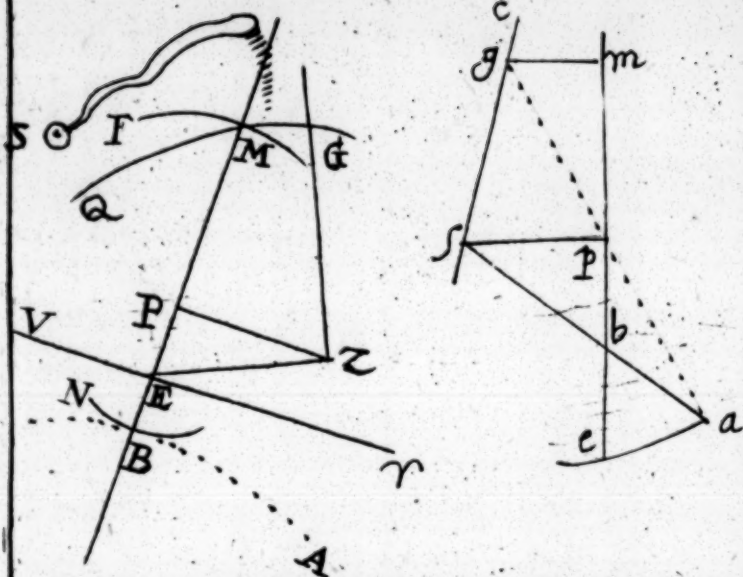
This Operation is so like to the precedent; that the *Demonstration* does not much differ from it; for here instead of a Second Point of Shadow we have

have the Point *B*, and the Point *bs* of the Triangle *bfd* being applied in *BS*, that Triangle moving upon *BS* and meeting the other Triangle *afd* whereof the Points *af* are applied in *AS*, and which moves upon *AS*, so as the Points *dd* of the two Triangles may be joyned together; then the Axis which ought to pass by the Points *Sd* shall be stayed in that Position, as we have seen in the precedent Chapter: for in all the different Positions of the Triangle *bfd* moving upon *BS*, the Line *Sd* which represents the Axis, remains always elevated above the Horizon, with an Angle equal to the Elevation of the Pole above the Horizon, and it shall not be stayed in that Position, but by the meeting of the other Triangle *afd*, so as the two Points *dd* of the two Triangles may be joyned together.

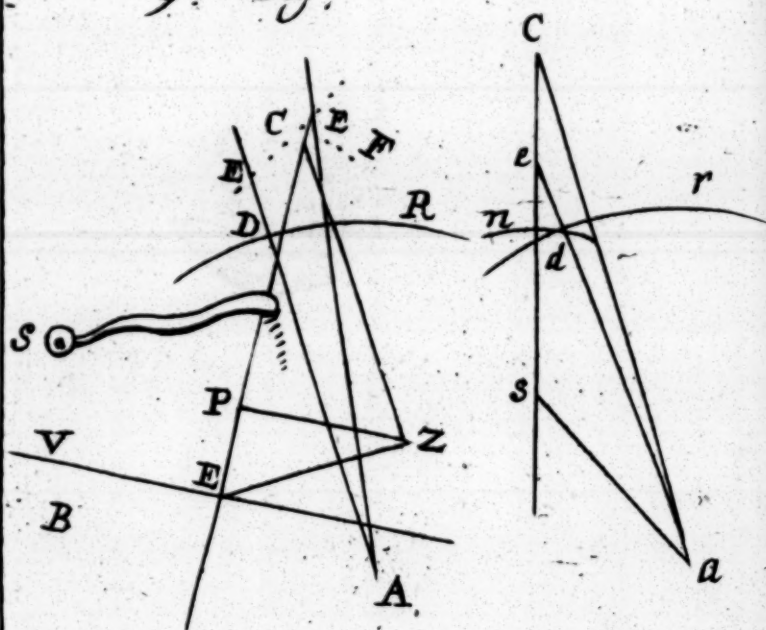
The rest of this Operation being altogether like to the precedent, we shall not here again repeat the Demonstration.



8th Fig:



9th Fig:



C H A P. VIII.

To find the Center of the Dial, and to situate the Substylar and Equinoctial Lines.

One only Point of Shadow being given, and the shortest Shadow.

Fig. 7. **H**AVING placed a Style on the Plane of the Dial, whose Point let be S and Foot P, and marked a Point of Shadow A, and divers other Shadows following one another, as GB, which may determine the length of the shortest Shadow, which is PB the Semidiameter of a Circle, that has for its Center the Foot of the Style P, which touches the Tract of the Points of Shadow GB in the Point B, and determines it exactly; which cannot be done by the meeting of the Two Curves, that is of the Circle NB and Tract of Shadow GB.

Therefore upon some Plane ps equal to the height of the Style PS , draw cpb perpendicular to sp and make pb equal to PB , and sb shall be equal to SB ; and prolong sb to a , and let sa be equal to the length of the Shadow SA .

Then

Then make the *Angle* asc equal to the *Sun* or *Difference of a Right Angle*, and the *Angle* of the *Declination* of the *Sun* at the time when the *Points* of *Shadow* were observed, following the which has been noted in the *Practice* of the 6th *Chapter*, the *Line* sc meeting bp in c draw the *strait Line* ac .

Then on the *Dial* from the *Point* P . at the *Distance* pc describe the *Arch* CF , and from the *Point* of *Shadow* A , at the *Distance* ac describe the *Arch* DE , intersecting the *Arch* CF in the *Point* C , the *Point* C shall be the *Center* of the *Dial*, and the *strait Line* CP shall be the *Substylar* which shall cut the *Tract* of *Shadow* in the *Point* B , where the *Circle* NB ought to touch it.

The *Substylar Line* being placed, we may draw the *Equinoctial Line* by the *Practice* of the 11th *Chapter*.

Demonstration.

This *Practice* is founded on the same *Principles* as the fore-going *Operations*, except that in this the *Line* sc is the length of the *Axis* from the *Point* of the *Style* S to the *Plane* of the *Dial*, for the *Triangle* clb moving upon the *Line* sp applied to SP , rests in that *Position* as it ought to do to determine the *Center* C by the *Triangle* asc , which moves upon a applied to AS : but instead of these two *Triangles* it sufficeth that the *Lines* pc and ac moving

ring on the Plane of the Dial about the Points
and a, may determine the Center C, as it is easie
conceive by the Construction.

Note, That if in this Practice the Lines bp and
be parallel or make a very acute Angle, the
is shall not meet with the Plane of the Dial,
else shall meet with it at a great distance from
the Point P. Then you must use the following
Practice.

Fig. 8. After you have made the same prepa-
tion as before, take fg on the Line sc of any
length, and from the Point g draw a strait Line
 gm parallel to sp , which shall be also perpendi-
cular to bp ; from the Point g as a Center, at the
distance ga , describe the Arch $b a e$ intersecting bp
the Point e .

From the Point A as a Center, and at the di-
stance em describe the Arch MQ , and from
the Point P as a Center, at the distance pm , describe
the Arch MF intersecting the Arch QM in the
Point M, and MPB shall be the Substylar
Line,

Then draw the strait Line PZ perpendicular
to the Substylar Line MPB and equal to PS the
height of the Style, and also MG perpendicular
to the same Substylar Line MPB , and equal to
 PG , the Line GZ shall determine the Position
of the Axis in respect of the Substylar Line, and
 ZE being drawn perpendicular to ZG meeting
the Substylar Line in E the Equinoctial Line, shall
be

be V E perpendicular to the *Substylar Line* intersecting it in the Point E.

Demonstration.

*There is no difficulty in the Demonstration of the Practice after that which has been explained before, we must only conceive here the Triangle emg to be perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial, that it is Right angled at the Point m , and that it is moved about the Point e which is put upon the Point A , so as the Line em is always on the Plane of the Dial, and also that the Trapezium $pfgm$ is movable about the Line pf which ought to be applied to the Style PS , so as the Triangle emg and the Trapezium $pfgm$ may meet in the common Line mg or MG , the Line MG shall be another Style answering to the first, the Point M shall be the Foot thereof, and G shall be the Point, and the Line that passes by the Points of these two Styles S and G , shall be the Axis, and consequently the Line MP that passes by the Feet of these correspondent Styles shall be the *Substylar Line*.*

*It is also manifest that the Line ZG determines the Inclination of the Axis in respect of the *Substylar Line*.*

We may take divers Points of Shadow as A , to confirm this Operation, as we have done in the Practice of the 5th Chapter, the shortest Shadow PB remaining always the same.

is to be observed, That if the *Suns* Declination hath considerably changed between the Observation of the Point of Shadow A, and the shortest Shadow P B, the Angle pfc must be made as we have taught before for the time of the shortest Shadow, and then draw fa , which makes with cf the required Angle for the time of Observation of the Point of Shadow A: for it is not necessary that the Observations of the Point of Shadow A, and the Point of the shortest Shadow B, should be made on the same day.

CH A P. IX.

to find the Center of the Dial, and to draw the Substylar and Equinoctial Lines.

Two Points of Shadow being given, with the Declination of the Sun at the times when the Points of Shadow were observed.

fig. 9. **A** Style being placed on the Plane of the Dial whereof the Point may be the Foot P, and two Points of Shadow A and B being observed.

Make

Make the *Angle* $e\hat{s}a$ equal to the Sum or Difference of a *Right Angle* and the Declination of the *Sun* at the hour when we observed the Point of Shadow A, following the Rules that we have given in the Practice of the 6th Chapter.

Let several *strait Lines* be drawn, as A E, toward the place where we suppose something they ought to meet the *Center* of the *Dial*, from the *Center* A at any distance describe the Arch of a *Circle* D R, intersecting A E in the Point D. And having made $\hat{s}a$ equal to S D from the *Center* Q at the distance ar , equal A R describe the Arch dr .

Then from the Point $\hat{s}$ as a *Center*, at the distance S D, describe the Arch $d'n$, cutting the Arch dr in d , and draw the *strait Line* $a\hat{d}e$ to meet with the *Line* $\hat{s}e$ in the Point e , and make A e equal to $a\hat{e}$, and having found several Points E, draw the *Curve Line* E C by all those Points. If we perform the same Operation by the Point of Shadow B, and we shall find another *Curve Line* F C, which intersecting the *first Curve Line* in the Point C, determines the *Center* of the *Dial*.

And CP shall be the *Substylar Line*.

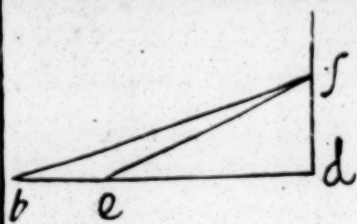
We may draw the *Equinoctial* by the Practice of the 11th Chapter.

The Demonstration of this Practice is so easie that it needs no Explication.

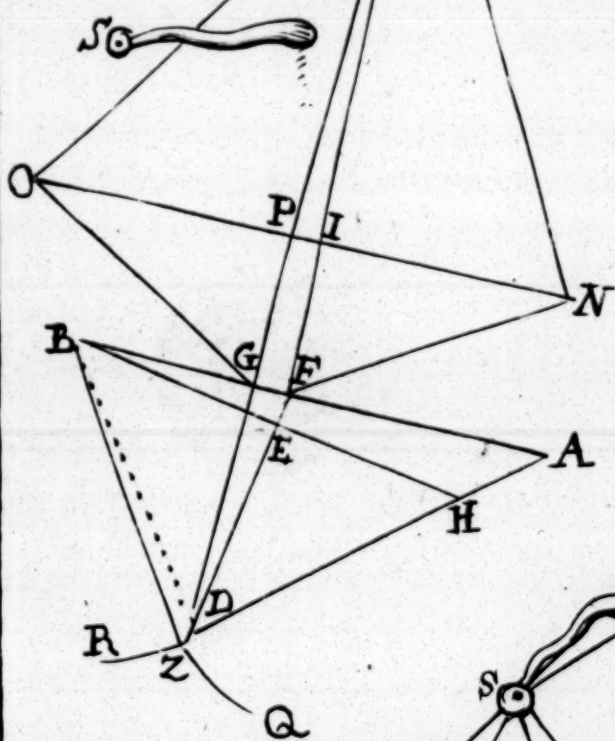
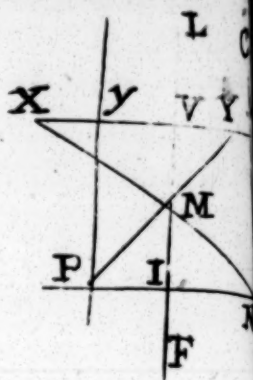
For we may clearly see that the Intersection of the two *Curve Lines* is the Intersection of the

side

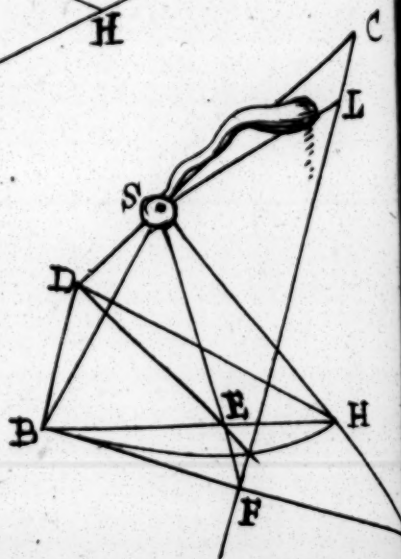




10.th Fig.



11.th Fig.



sides of two Angles ase and bse , which are con-
 joyned by their common Line se , and there-
 fore the sides as and bs on which these Angles
 move, are applied to AS and BS , and the
 common side of these Angles se which is the
Axis, being prolonged, meets with the *Plane* of
 the *Dial* in C , which shall be the *Center* there-
 of.

CHAP. X.

*To find the Center of the Dial, and to
 draw the Substylar and Equinoctial
 Lines.*

*Any Two Points of Shadow being given,
 with the Declination of the Sun at
 the time of Observation of the Points
 of Shadow.*

Fig. 10. **L** Et PS be a Style, whereof P may
 be the Foot and S the Point, and
 A and B two Points of Shadow. From the
 Point A , at the Distance AS , describe the Arch
 QZ : Also from the Point B , at the Distance
 BS , describe the Arch RZ , intersecting the
 Arch QZ in the Point Z , and draw the ~~Point~~
 D Lines

Lines, ZB and ZA, and the Line ZP forth at length, then make ZH equal to ZB, and draw the strait Line BH, which being divided into two equal parts in E, let ZE be drawn to meet with AB in the Point F.

Then erect PN perpendicular to ZL, and equal to the height of the Style PS, and draw GO and OL at *Right Angles*, and OL shall meet with ZPL at the Point L; the Line LF shall be one Line which ought to pass by the Center of the Dial.

If the Center of the Dial that is to be found, be more North than the Point of the Style; and if the Declination be more North, having made the Angle $c\hat{s}b$ equal to the Sum of a Right Angle, and of the Declination of the Sun at the time when we have marked the Points of Shadow; but if the Declination be South, having made the Angle $c\hat{s}b$ equal to the difference of those Two Angles.

And if the Center of the Dial required be more South than the Point of the Style, and the Declination be North, having made the Angle $c\hat{s}b$ equal to the Difference of a Right Angle and Declination of the Sun, but if the Declination be South, having made that Angle equal to the Sum of the two Angles.

Let $s\hat{b}$ be made equal to SB, and from the Point b having drawn bd perpendicular to cs prolonged, if it be necessary: from the Point B and at the Distance bd describe the Arch D cutting ZF in D, then making de equal to DB draw the strait Line se .

From the *Point* P draw P I N perpendicular to F L, and make I N equal to I S, and draw F N, then draw N C, making an Angle with F N equal to the Angle *e s c*, the Line N C shall meet with the Line F L, at the *Point* C, the *Center* of the *Dial* if it have a *Center*, and the same Line C N determines the inclination of the Axis upon the Line C F on a *Plane* which is inclined to the *Plane* of the *Dial* towards P, with an Angle equal to S I P.

And C P shall be the *Substylar Line*, the *Equinoctial Line* may be found by the *Practice* of the 11th Chapter.

But if the *Dial* have no *Center*, which is known by the Line N C being parallel to the Line F L; or if the *Center* be at a great Distance from the *Point* P: Then draw the Line T V X parallel to P N, and make V X equal to V T, and draw N X cutting V I in M, and draw P M meeting T V in Y, and make V y equal to V Y, and y P shall be the *Substylar Line*. The *Equinoctial Line* is drawn by the *Practice* of the 11th Chapter.

To find the Center by three Points of Shadow.

Having marked three *Points* of Shadow, we may find the Line F L by two of those *Points* which shall pass thro the *Center*, and by one of those *Points* and the third, we may find also another Line which shall pass thro the *Center*; and the

Point where these two *Lines* do meet, shall be the Center of the *Dial*.

This Practice may be performed without knowing the Declination of the *Sun*.

The Center being found, and consequently the Substylar *Line* which passes thro the Center and by the Point *P*, the Equinoctial *Line* is drawn by the Practice of the 11th Chapter.

Demonstration.

Fig. 11. To demonstrate this Practice, we must suppose that the Triangle *A S B* in the 11th Figure to be the same with the Triangle *A Z B* of the 10th Figure, so as the Point *Z* is joyned to the Point of the Style, and that the *Line A B* remains in its position.

It is evident that all the *Planes* that are perpendicular to the Plane of the Triangle *S A B* and which passes by the Point of the Style *S*, intersect one another in the *Line S L*, which is raised perpendicular to the Point *S* upon the Plane of that Triangle: Therefore the Plane *L S F* is perpendicular to the Plane *S A B*, and I say that the Axis of the *Dial*, and consequently the Center, shall be in that Plane *L S F*.

For the *Line S F* divides the Angle *A S B* into two equal parts; and *S B* being equal to *S H*, the two Triangles *S B D*, *S H D*, being equal each and like to the Triangle *s b d* of the 10th Figure, and being joyned together by their common side *S D*, that *Line S D* shall be the Axis in its true position, and the Arch of a Circle *B H*

described from the Center D at the Distance DB, shall be the parallel of the Sun, for the Angle S B D is equal to the Suns Declination.

But in these two *Equicrural Triangles* HSB, HDB, because that the common Base BH is equally divided in the Point E, the Plane that passes by the Lines ES, ED, shall be perpendicular to the Plane of the two Triangles, therefore the Plane which is perpendicular to the *Planes* of the two *Triangles* and that passes by their Vertical Points S, D, shall carry the Axis: but the Plane *that* passes Point S, and by the Point E, and which shall be perpendicular to the Plane of the Triangle HSB, shall be also perpendicular to the Plane of the other Triangle.

Therefore the *Axis* shall be in the Plane FLS that is perpendicular to the *Plane* of the *Triangle* ASB, and which passes by the strait Line SEF, and consequently the *Axis* meets with the strait Line FL in some Point, or is parallel to it, and the Point C where the *Axis* meets with the Line FL shall be the *Center* of the *Dial*, which was to be demonstrated.

Then to demonstrate the Practice which serves to find the *Center* of the *Dial*, we must consider that BH being the Chord of the Arch of the parallel of the *Suns* Declination contained between the two Lines of Shadow SA, SB, and the Line BD being equal to the Line *bd*, and *de* being equal to DE, the *Triangle* *sde* is the same with the *Triangle* SDE of the 11th Figure.

Therefore the *Angle cfe* is that which the *Axis* ought to make with the Line *FL* on a *Plane* which passes by that Line *FL*, and by *S* the Point of the *Style*.

Therefore in the 10th Figure the *Triangle FCN* having the Line *IN* equal to *IS* of the *Triangle FSC*, and being both of them perpendicular to the common Line *IL*, and by the same Point *I*, and the Angle *ENC* being equal to the Angle *esc*, the Point *c* shall be the *Center* of the *Dial*, if the Line *NC* meet with the Line *IL*, which was that which was at last to be demonstrated. We suppose that in this Practice the Difference of Declination between the Observations is not considerably changed.

As concerning the Practice which serves to find the *Substylar Line*, when the Point *C* is at a great Distance from the Point *P*, or when the *Dial* has no *Center*; it is evident by Construction that *TV* being to *VY* as *NI* is to *IP*, the Lines *NT* and *Py* ought to meet one another in the same Point *C*, which shall be the *Center*; or they shall be parallel to one another, and then the *Dial* shall have no *Center*.



CHAP. XI.

To find the Center of the Dial, and to draw the Equinoctial Line.

The Substylar Line being drawn, and one Point of Shadow being given, with the Declination of the Sun.

A N D

To draw the Equinoctial Line the Center of the Dial being found.

A N D

To find the Center of the Dial, the Equinoctial Line being drawn.

Fig. 12. **L** Et a *Style* be placed on the *Plane* of the *Dial*, whose Foot let be P, and Point S, and Point of Shadow A, and Substylar Line CP.

Make the Angle $d\hat{s}a$ equal to the Sum or Difference of a *Right Angle*, and of the *Suns* Declination, as we have done in the Practice of the 6th Chapter, sa being made equal to SA, take any Point a upon the Line sd , and draw the strait Line ad .

D 4

From

From the Point A draw the strait Line AR perpendicular to the Substylar Line CP, and from the same Point A as a Center, and at the Distance ad , describe the Arch N cutting the Substylar Line in N.

From the Point R as a Center, and at the Distance RN, describe the Arch ND; erect the perpendicular PZ at *Right Angles* to the Substylar Line, and equal to PS the height of the Style, then from the Point Z as a Center at the Distance sd , describe the Arch GD cutting the Arch ND in D: The Line ZD determines the situation of the *Axis* in respect of the Substylar Line, and if it meets with the Substylar Line as at the Point C, that Point C shall be the Center of the *Dial*.

Then from the Point Z draw the strait Line ZE perpendicular to ZD, meeting the Substylar Line in E, the Line VE perpendicular to the Substylar Line drawn through the Point E, shall be the Equinoctial Line.

If the Center of the Dial were given, the Line CP shall be the Substylar Line, and PZ being perpendicular to the Substylar Line, and equal to the height of the Style, having drawn CZ and ZE perpendicular to CZ, meeting the Substylar Line in E, the Line VE being drawn perpendicular to the Substylar thro the Point E, shall be the Equinoctial Line.

If the Equinoctial Line were given, draw the strait Line PE by the Foot of the Style per-

perpendicular to the Equinoctial Line VE , and PE shall be the Substylar Line; and having made PZ perpendicular to the Substylar Line PE drawn by P the Foot of the Style, and equal to the height of the Style, having drawn ZE and ZD perpendicular to ZE , the Line ZD determines the inclination or position of the Axis with the Substylar Line; and if ZD meets the Substylar Line as at C , that Point C shall be the Center of the Dial.

The Demonstration of these Three Practices has nothing in it that deserves to be explain'd after the foregoing Demonstrations; for we may sufficiently know that the Triangle $E Z C$ is the same with ESC which was upon the Plane, which was drawn by the Point of the Style, and by the Substylar Line.

CHAP.

CH A P. XII.

To draw the Equinoctial Line, and the Substylar Line, and to find the Center of the Dial.

Any Two Points of Shadow being given, with the Declination of the Sun.

Fig. 13. **L** Et a *Style* be set on the *Plane* of the *Dial*, whose *Foot* may be *P*, and *Point S*, and let the *Two Points* of *Shadow* be *A* and *B*.

Make the *Angle ass* equal to the *Declination* of the *Sun* at the time when we have marked the *Point* of *Shadow A*, and make *sa* equal to *SA*, and on the *Point A* as a *Center* describe the *Arch ML* at any *Distance*; and on the *Point a* describe the *Arch lm* equal to the *Arch LM*.

Then by the *Point A* draw several *strait Lines* as *AL*, *AM*, toward the place where the *Equinoctial* ought to pass, which may be known by the *Declination* being *North* or *South*, and knowing near the position of the *Wall* in regard of the *Axis*.

Then

Then from the Point f as a Center, and to the Distance SM , describe the Arch m cutting the Circle lm in m ; then having drawn am meeting ff in f , make AF equal to af . Also make sl equal to SL , having drawn al cutting ff in d , make AD equal to ad , and so of all the other Lines which we have drawn by the Point A , by which we find the Points as $F D$, and by all those Points as $F D$ we draw a Curve Line $F D$.

We do the same thing for the Point of Shadow B , about which we draw a Curve Line IG , and the strait Line DC , which touches the two Curves, shall be the *Equinoctial*.

By the Practice of the afore-going Chapter we draw the Substyle, and find the Center of the *Dial* (if it has a Center) with the inclination of the *Axis* to the Substylar Line.

Demonstration.

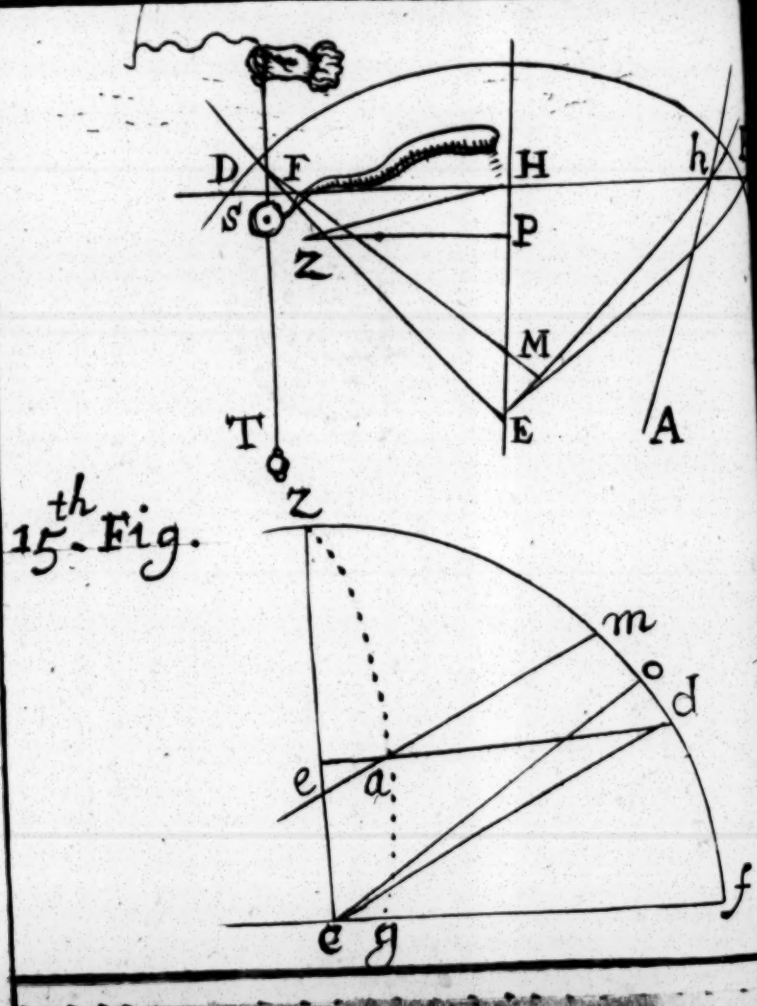
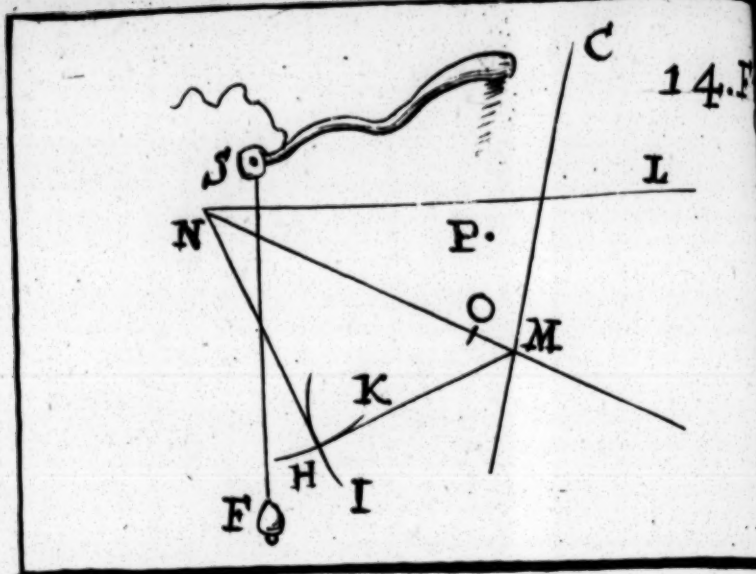
The Demonstration of this Practice is not difficult to those who understand the Conique Sections; they will presently conceive that these Curve Lines, which are traced about by the Points of Shadow, are the Sections of an upright Cone, whereof the Angle at the Vertex of the Triangle drawn by the Axis is double the Declination of the Sun.

The

The *Axis* of the *Cone* is a *strait Line* drawn from the *Point* of the *Style* to the *Point* of *Shadow*.

Then if we conceive that there is a *Plane* which touchest these two *Cones* both together, and which passes by their *Vertex* as is the *Point* of the *Style*, that *Plane* shall be the *Equinoctial*; for the *Plane* that passes by the *Axis* of the *Cone*, and by the *Line*, where the touching *Plane* meets the *Cone*, shall be perpendicular to the touching *Plane*, as may easily be seen; and the *Angle* contained between the *Axis* of the *Cone* and the *Tangent Line*, being the *Declination* of the *Sun* by *Construction*, the touching *Plane* shall necessarily be the *Plane* of the *Equinoctial*.





CHAP. XIII.

To find the Points of the Hours of 6 and 12 on the Equinoctial Line, and to draw the Meridian Line.

The Equinoctial and Horizontal Line being given.

Or to draw the Meridian, the Center of the Dial being given.

Fig. 14. **L**ET PS be the height of the Style, whereof P is the Foot and S the Point, and let NL be the Horizontal Line, and MN the Equinoctial Line; the Point N where the Equinoctial Line meets with the Horizontal Line, is the Point where the Line of the Hour of 6 intersects the Equinoctial Line.

From the Center N, and at the Distance NS, equal to the height of the Style, describe the Arch KH, and taking any Point as O in the Equinoctial Line for a Center, at the Distance ON describe the Arch IH intersecting the Arch KH in H, then draw the strait Line NH, and PM perpendicular to NH; the Point M where PM meets the Equinoctial Line, is the Point where the Meridian Line ought to intersect the Equinoctial Line.

Then

Then having hanged up a Line with a Plummet F, so as the Line may pass by S the Point of the Style, mark any Point as C, on the Plane of the Dial, so as you may see with your Eye the Points M and C both hid together by the Line of the Plummet, and this is that which we call bournig, and the Line MC shall be the Meridian Line.

But if the Center of the Dial were given, and that it were the Point C, we must mark some Point as M on the Plane of the Dial, which we may let to pass by the Line of the Plummet with the Point C, and the Line CM shall be the Meridian.

We may also draw this Meridian Line in the Night with a Candle, in holding it at a distance from the Line of the Plummet, so as the Shadow thereof may pass by M or by the Point C which of them is given. For the Shadow of that Line shall be the Meridian Line.

Demonstration.

The Horizontal Circle cuts the Equinoctial Circle into two equal parts and equally distant from the meeting of the Meridian with those Circles; for the Equinoctial is perpendicular to the Axis, and the Horizontal is perpendicular to the Vertical Line, and the Meridian passes by the Axis and by the Vertical Line; Therefore the Horizontal Line cuts the Equinoctial Line in the same Point where the Hour Circle of 6 meets with them, which is 90 degrees from the Meridian on the same Equinoctial.

noctial Circle; therefore the Line and Plummets
 a part of the Vertical, the Plane that passes
 that Line, and by a Point of the Meridian or
 the Axis, shall be the Plane of the Meridian,
 Intersection whereof with the Plane of the
 is the Meridian Line.

CHAP. XIV.

to draw the Meridian Line, and to
 find the Point of the Hour Line of six
 on the Horizontal Line.

only one Point of Shadow being given,
 with the height of the Pole, and the
 Declination of the Sun.

Fig. 15. **A** Style being given, whereof let
 S be the Point, P the Foot, being
 placed on the Plane of the Dial, draw the Hor-
 izontal Line Hb , and from the Point P draw
 PH perpendicular to Hb , and draw PZ pa-
 rallel to Hb , and equal to PS the height of
 the Style, and make HE equal to HZ.

Then having mark'd the Point of Shadow A,
 as far from Noon as it is possible, hang a Plum-
 met T, so as the Line thereof may pass by S the
 Point of the Style, and bourn it (as we did in
 the fore-going Practice for the Meridian) mark
 the

the Point *b* on the Horizontal Line, by which you see the Line pass, then when it also passes by the Point of Shadow *A*, and then draw the straight Line *b E*.

Then draw an Arch of a Circle *z o f* on the Center *c* at any Distance, and make *z o* equal to the height of the Pole above the Horizon, and draw the Lines *o c*, *z c*, to *c* the Center of the Circle.

Let the Arch *o m* be made equal to the Declination of the Sun at the time when the Point of Shadow was made toward *Z*, if the Sun be in North Signs, and toward *f* if it be in South Signs, for those that have their Zenith in the North part of the Sphere; but on the contrary for those that have it in the South part; and draw *a m* parallel to *o c*.

Draw *c f* perpendicular to *c z* from the Center *c*, and make the Angle *d c f* equal to the Angle *b S A*, and draw the Line *d e* parallel to *f c* meeting *c z* in *e* and *a m* in *a*.

On the Point *E* as a Center, at the Distance *d e* describe the Circle *B D*, meeting *E b* (prolonged if it be necessary) at the Point *B* make *B M* equal to *d a*, and from *M* raise *D M* perpendicular to *E B*, intersecting the Circle *B D* in *D*, then draw *E D* (prolonged if it be necessary) and the Point *F* where it intersects the Horizontal Line, shall be the Point of the Meridian upon the Horizon.

And

And E G being drawn perpendicular to E D, gives the Point G where the Hour Line of six meets with the *Horizontal Line*.

It must be observed that the Line M D which is drawn perpendicular to B E, may meet with the Circle B D on either side of the Point B; but you must take care that if the Point of Shadow A, is mark'd before Noon, to make use of the Point D, which is on the right hand of the Point B as in the *Example*, and if the Point A were marked after Noon, you must take the Point D where M D meets the Circle on the left hand of B to have the position of the Meridian Line; if D E meets not the *Horizontal Line*, but then when it is prolonged toward E, the Point F shall appertain to the Line of Midnight: All this ought to be understood concerning those that have their Zenith on the North side of the *Equinoctial*, for it is contrary with those which have their Zenith in the *Southern Hemisphere*.

If the Line E D meets not the *Horizontal Line* being likewise prolonged towards E, then the *Dial* shall have no Line of Mid-day nor of Mid-night, and the *Plane* of the *Dial* shall be either Oriental or Occidental.

It is also to be observed that the Angle H E F made by the Line E D with the *Horizontal Line* E H, is the Angle of the *Declination* of the *Plane*.

By the fore-going *Practice* the *Meridian Line* or the Line of Mid-night may be drawn by the Point F.

E

De-

Demonstration.

The Figure $f m z c$ is a Projection of the Sphere on a Plane by Lines parallel to one another, which Projection is called the Analemma; the Circle $f m z$ represents the Meridian, and the Point Z the Zenith, $o c$ the Equinoctial Line, $a m$ the parallel of the Sun's Declination at the time when the Point of Shadow A was mark'd, $c f$ the Horizontal Line, $d a e$ the parallel of the Sun's Altitude at the same time, and the Point a determines in the Sphere the place where then the Sun was.

If a Verticle Circle $z a g$ be conceived to pass through the Point a to the Horizon in g , it is manifest that the Line $f g$ in the Circle whose Radius is $f c$, shall be the Versed Sine of the Angle which the Verticle Circle $z a g$ makes with the Meridian Circle $a d f$, and that $d a$ shall be the same Versed Sine in the Circle, whose Radius is $d e$.

Therefore if we conceived the Plane $h E F D$ to be the Plane of the Horizontal Circle, we may see by Construction that the Line $E F D$ is the Meridian on that Plane, and that the Point F is in the Plane of the Dial, the Point of the Meridian where it meets with the Horizon, and that the Point G is the Point where the Hour of six cuts the Horizon, seeing that $F E G$ is a Right Angle; for $B M$ equal to $d a$ is the Versed Sine of the Angle $B E D$, which ought by consequence to be equal to the Angle which is made by the Meridian with the Verticle Circle.

CHAP.



CHAP. XV.

To draw the Meridian Line.

Two Points of Shadow being given
in a certain condition.

Fig. 16. **H**AVING fixt a *Style* on the *Plane* of the
Dial, whereof let *P* be the Foot
and *S* the Point, draw the *Horizontal Line* *Hh*
by the Fourth Chapter, and from the Point *P*
draw *PZ* parallel to *hH*, and equal to *PS* the
height of the *Style*, and having drawn the *strait*
Line ZH, draw *ZC* perpendicular to it.

Then the *Point of Shadow* *A* being mark'd 3
or 4 hours before Noon, to the intent that the
Operation may be more exact, let *AB* be drawn
perpendicular to *ZC*.

Then make *BE* equal to *BC*, and *CD* equal
to *EA*, and draw *ZD*.

By the place where you judge something near
that the *Shadow* of the Point *S* will arrive when
the *Sun* shall be so far from Noon as it was when
the Point of Shadow *A* was mark'd, draw many
strait Lines as *QF* perpendicular to *HP*, and by
the Points *F* where they intersect *HP*, draw *IFR*
perpendicular to *ZC*, and making *FG* equal to *FR*,

E 2

from

from the Point *G* as a Center, and at the Distance *R I* describe an Arch *Q*, which shall cut *F Q* in the Point *Q*, and so we may find as many Points *Q* as we will; and by all these Points drawing a Curve Line *Q Q*, we mark the second Point of Shadow *O*, then when the Shadow of the Point of the *Style S* meets with the Curve *Q Q*.

Then draw the Line *A O*, and on the Point *A* as a Center, and at the distance *Δ S* describe the Arch *X Y*, also from the Point *O* at the distance *O S* describe the Arch *X N*, cutting the Arch *X Y* in *X*, and draw *X A*, *X O*; then divide the Angle *A X O* into two equal parts by the Line *X M*, which shall meet with *A O* in *M*, the Point *M* shall be one of the Points of the Meridian Line, and by the Practice of the 13th Chapter we may draw the Meridian Line, which ought to pass by the Point *M*.

We suppose in this Practice that the Suns Declination has not changed considerably between the two Observations of the Points of Shadow *A* and *O*.

Demonstration.

The Curve Line *O Q Q* which ought to pass by the Point *V*, as is easie to understand by the Description, shall also pass by the Point *A*, if we make the Description thereof on the other side of the Line *P H*; and it is the Section of a Right Cone,

Cone, whereof the Vertex is the Point S , and OZC the half of the Triangle which passes by the Axis, couch'd upon the Plane of the Dial, and whereof ZC represents the Axis, the Angle DZC is the Complement of the height of the Sun above the Horizon at the time when the Point A was mark'd, and the Lines as IR are the Sections of the Planes parallel to the Base of the Cone with its Triangle by the Axis, and upon which the Section of the Cone is a Circle, and the Intersections of those Circles with the Plane of the Dial are the Points Q , which are in the Superficies of the Cone and consequently in the Conique Section $AVQQ$ whereof HVP is the Axis: But this Conique Section represents the parallel to the Horizon where the Sun was found at the time of the two Observations of the Shadow in A and O ; Therefore the Line XM which divides the Angle AXO into two equal parts, is the Intersection of the Meridian with the Plane AOS , for that Line shall divide the Chord of that Angle, the Point M is therefore one of the Points of the Meridian Line on the Plane of the Dial, in supposing the Declination of the Sun to be the same for the two Points of Shadow A and O .

CHAP. XVI.

To find the Center of the Dial or determine the Inclination the Axis with the Meridian, to draw the Substylar and Equinoctial Lines.

The Meridian being found, and the height of the Pole being given.

Fig. 17. **L** Et the Point P be the Foot of the Style whereof S is the Point, and let MT be the Meridian. Draw the Horizontal Line Hh intersecting the Meridian Line in T; and from the Point T as a Center at the distance TS describe the Arch BA, and from any Point of the Meridian as M, at the Distance MS describe the Arch DA intersecting the Arch BA in the Point A, and draw the straight Line AT, then make the Angle TAC equal to the height of the Pole above the Horizon which is here given; if the Line AC meets with the Meridian, as at the Point C, then C shall be the Center of the Dial, and the same Line AC in this Position determines the Inclination of the Axis with the Meridian Line; And CP shall be the Substylar Line.

From

From the Point A draw A E perpendicular to A C, intersecting the Meridian Line in E, and the Line E V drawn thro the Point E perpendicular to the Substylar Line C P, shall be the Equinoctial Line.

But if the Dial have no Center, draw the Line R P G at pleasure thro the Point P meeting with the Meridian in G, and with the Line A C in R, then draw another Line O N parallel to R G, meeting the same Lines at the Points N and O; and draw the straight Lines R N and G O intersecting one another in the Point F, and make R P equal to G P, and draw P F to meet with the Line O N in Q; and P Q shall be the Substylar Line, and the Equinoctial Line is found as before.

Demonstration.

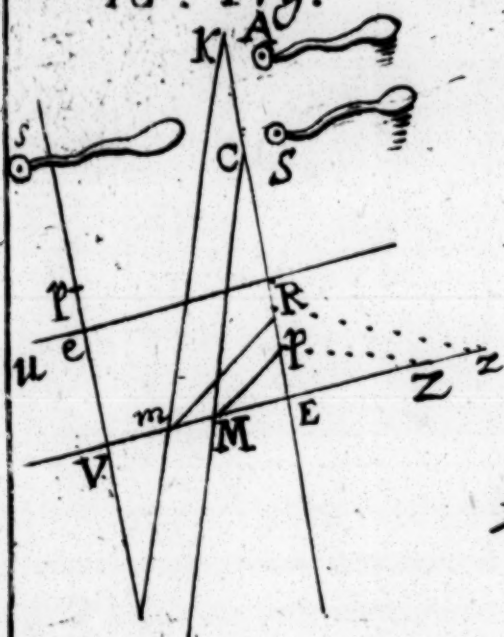
By the Construction it is manifest that the Line A T represents the Intersection of the Horizontal Plane on the Plane of the Meridian, therefore the Angle T A C being equal to the height of the Pole above the Horizon, it is manifest that the Line A C determines the Inclination of the Axis with the Meridian M T; therefore consequently the Point C shall be the Center of the Dial if the Line A C meets with the Meridian Line: But the Line A E which is perpendicular to A C which

represents the Axis, shall be the Intersection of the Plane of the Equator and Meridian; therefore the Point E shall be one of the Points of the Equinoctial Line on the Meridian Line; but the Equinoctial Line ought always to be perpendicular to the Substylar Line, wherefore E V shall be the Equinoctial Line.

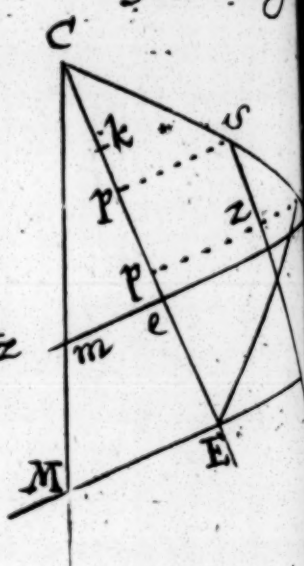
If we have not the Center of the Dial, we have drawn R P G and O Q N parallel to one another, and R N, G O, intersecting in F, and p F Q passing thro the same Point F, then by reason of the like Triangles we have R G to O N as R p or G P to Q N; therefore P Q, M T, R O ought to meet in one and the same Point C, which shall be the Center of the Dial, or else they shall be all three parallel to one another, and then the Dial shall have no Center.



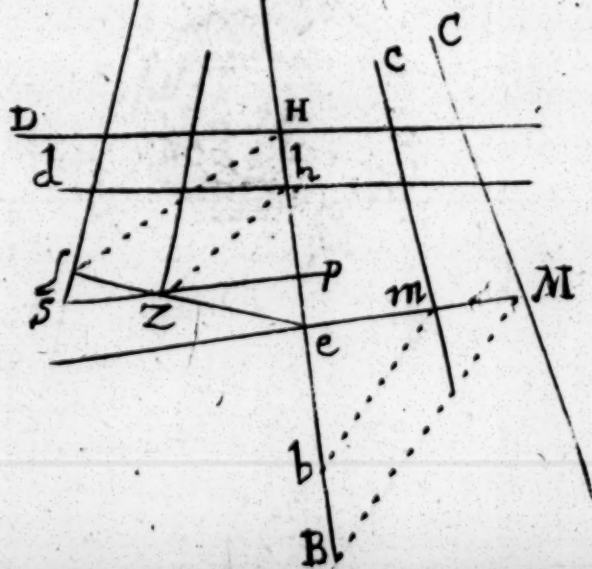
18th Fig.



19th Fig.



20th Fig.



CHAP. XVII.

*Remarques and Practices for divers
Abridgments in the Operations of
the fore-going Chapters.*

I.

Fig. 18. **H**AVING found the Substylar Line pe and the Equinoctial Line eu for the Style sp , if you would remove the Substylar and Equinoctial Lines to another place of the Plane of the Dial; the Line PE parallel to pe shall be another Substylar Line, and VE parallel to eu or perpendicular to PE passing thro any Point of the Substylar Line PE , shall be the Equinoctial Line, and we determine by the following Method the Position of a Style for the two Lines PE , EV , whereof the height shall be given of any length, or we will determine the height of a Style whereof the Position shall be given upon the Substylar Line PE .

First, Let the Line AR be given for the height of the Style, which ought to be set for the Substylar and Equinoctial Lines PE , EV .

Make

Make EP equal to ep , and set it the same way (that is the Point P must be set above the Point E if the Point p be above the Point e , and below it, if it be below it) and make EZ equal to ps , and EZ equal to RA given, and draw zP and ZR parallel to ZP , meeting EP in R ; and the Point R shall be the Foot of the Style, the height whereof RA is given.

Therefore if you fix a Style, whereof the Foot may be R , and the Distance between the Point thereof A and Foot R , may be the height equal to the Line ZE , the Proposition is satisfied.

But if the Point R were given for the Foot of the Style, and the height were required: draw PZ as before, and by the Point R draw RZ parallel to Pz , and EZ shall be the height of the Style whose Foot is the given Point R .

II.

The Substyler Line CE , the Equinoctial Line EV , and the Meridian Line CM , answerable to the Style SP being given, we may take what Point we will in the Substyler Line as K , to the Center of the Dial, without altering the Substyler Line or Equinoctial, and the Line Km drawn parallel to CM shall be the Meridian Line, but the height and position of the Style must be changed by the following Method.

Make

Make Ez equal to PS , and draw MP and PZ , and draw mR and RZ parallels to MP and PZ , and the Point R shall be on the Substylar Line, which is the Foot of the Style, whereof the height is RZ perpendicular to the Point R on the Plane of the *Dial*.

III.

If the Substylar Line CE were given with the Meridian Line CM answering to the Style PS , we may take any Point as p to be the Foot of a Style, whereof the height is to be determined; or the Style being given of any height to determine the Position of the Foot p without changing either the Meridian or the Center of the *Dial*.

If the Foot of the Style p be given, and we are to determine its height, by the Foot of the Style P , put for the finding of the Meridian and Substylar Line, let there be drawn PS perpendicular to the Substylar Line and equal to the height of the same Style, and let CS be drawn by the Center of the *Dial*; and from the given Point p let ps be drawn parallel to PS , till it meet CS in the Point s , and ps shall be the length of the height of the Style, which ought to be placed at the Point p , and the Meridian CM and the Center of the *Dial* C are not changed.

But

But if ps were given for the height of the *Style*, it must be put upon PS prolonged if it be necessary in Pz , and zf must be drawn parallel to CP to meet with the Line CS in mf , and fp being drawn parallel to SP , shall give the Point p on the Substylar Line for the Foot of the *Style* required, whereof the height is given.

IV.

Fig. 19. The Meridian CM being given, with the Equinoctial Line EM , we may find another Equinoctial as em , without changing the *Meridian*, the which Equinoctial em shall make the Angle emC with the Meridian CM equal to the Angle EMC , but we must find another *Style* by the following Method.

If the *Center* of the *Dial* be given at the Point C , by the Foot of the *Style* P which have served to find the Meridian and the *Center* C , having drawn PS perpendicular to the Substylar Line CP , and equal in length to the same *Style*, let ef be drawn parallel to ES , and from the Point f draw fp parallel to SP , meeting the Substylar Line in the Point p , which shall be the Foot of the *Style* required, whereof ps shall be the height.

But if we have not the *Center* of the *Dial*, we must draw the Line Sf by the Point S which determines the Inclination of the *Axis* with the Sub-

Substylar Line, by the Practice of the 16th Chapter, and we shall find as before the Point p for the Foot of the *Style* required, whereof the height shall be ps .

V.

Fig. 20. If after you have drawn the *Meridian Line* CM and the *Substylar Line* BP , we cannot have the *Equinoctial*, because the *Style* has been put too long, we may diminish it as much as we please, without changing either the Foot thereof or the *Substylar Line*; but we must find another *Meridian* and another *Horizontal Line* which may answer to that *Style*, and these *Meridian* and *Horizontal Lines* shall be parallel to the first *Meridian* and *Horizontal Lines*.

Therefore draw the Line emM by any Point of the *Substylar Line* as e , which may be perpendicular to it, that Line may be the *Equinoctial Line*; but the height of the *Style* must be changed in drawing ef perpendicular to the Line Sf which determines the inclination of the *Axis* with the *Substyle*, and that Line ef meeting SP which is a perpendicular to the *Substylar Line* by the Foot of the *Style*, and which is his height, so that for the *Equinoctial Line* em , Pz shall be the height of the *Style* required; but there must be another *Meridian* found, whether the *Center* of the *Dial* be found or not found.

Take

Take on the *Substyle* the length eB equal to e draw BM , and also take eb on the *Substyle* Line equal to ez , and by the Point b draw b parallel to BM meeting the *Equinoctial Line* em in the Point m , and let cm be drawn parallel to CM , the Line cm shall be the *Meridian* for the *Style*, whereof the Foot is in P , the height is Pz , and the *Equinoctial Line* em .

And we may yet change if we will the Foot of the *Style* or its height, according as necessity requires by the former Observations.

But for the *Horizontal Line* DH which has been found for the *Style* whose Foot was P and PS the height, the which meets the *Substyle* at the Point H , if you would find another for the *Style* whose height is Pz , without placing effectually that *Style* to make use of the *Practice* taught in the 4th Chapter, you have no more to do but to draw SH , and by the Point z the Line Zb parallel to SH meeting the *Substyle* in b , and the Line db parallel to DH , shall be the *Horizontal Line* required.

VI.

Lastly, a *Dial* being drawn on a *Plane*, we may transfer it in what other place we will on the same *Plane*, by drawing of parallel Lines to those that are drawn, so that we keep the same order and the same proportion between them in their meetings, but the *Style* ought to be put at the Point which answers to the Point of the first, which is for its Foot.

THE
SECOND PART.

THE
PREFACE.

Concerning the choice which we ought to make of the Practices to draw the Substylar, Equinoctial, and Meridian Lines; and to place the Center of the Dial, according to the Expositions of the Planes proposed.

HAVING taught in the first Part of this Treatise different Practices to find the principal Lines of Sun Dials, I think it will not be amiss to give some Instructions concerning the Use which we may make of these Practices, following the different Expositions of the Planes proposed on which the Sun Dials are to be drawn.

Therefore it is necessary to know something near, the Position of the Plane in regard of North or South before we begin any thing; which may be

be done by a small Declinatory, which presently shews on what side the North, South, East or West is; which those that are used to observe the Sun, may know by seeing in what manner shines upon the Plane according to the Hour and Season of the Year.

Then we may well conceive after what manner the *Axis* shall meet with that Surface, and consequently we may judge of the Position of the *Substylar Line*, of the *Equinoctial*, and all of the whole *Dial*.

But considering a *Dial* wholly made, it is not difficult to know among divers manners which we may use, that may be most fit and most easie for the Construction of the *Dial*.

Therefore we may presently see, that it will be useless to find the Center of a *Dial* or the *Meridian* on a *Plane* which comes near either to the East or West, and that the *Equinoctial Line* being set on such a *Plane*, we need not find the Point of Mid-day, and that we must use the Point of the Sixth Hour to begin the Divisions of the *Hourly Intervals* on that *Line*, or on the *Horizontal Line*.

Also we may see that on these sorts of *Planes* we cannot use the Practices where we ought to have the Points of Shadows after Mid-day, which may be answerable to others taken in the Morning; for that which is of those which give the Position of the *Meridian* of the *Plane*, which is

the Substylar Line, by the correspondent Points, we can never fitly make use of them on these sorts of *Planes*: For if the first Point hath been mark'd a little too far from that Meridian, we can never have it's correspondent Point.

Also we must not use the Practices of correspondent Points of Shadows, or the Tract of the Shadow, if the Circle that is described from the Foot of the *Style* as a *Center*, meets that Tract in *Angles* too acute; for we cannot determine exactly *that meeting*, and this inconvenience may happen to the Practices on all sorts of *Planes* in any Season of the Year.

If the *Dial* be large, or if the *Declination* of the *Sun* has changed considerably between the *Observations* of the *Points* of Shadow, we have not exactly the Lines which we seek by those Practices where we suppose that it hath not been changed between the *Observations*.

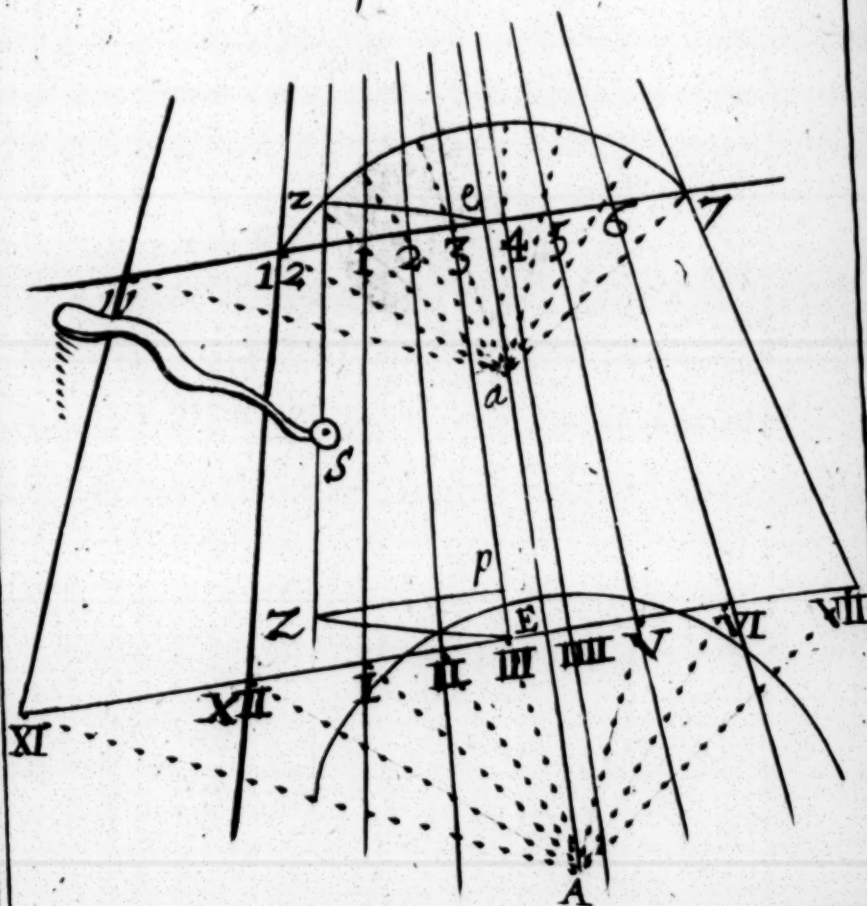
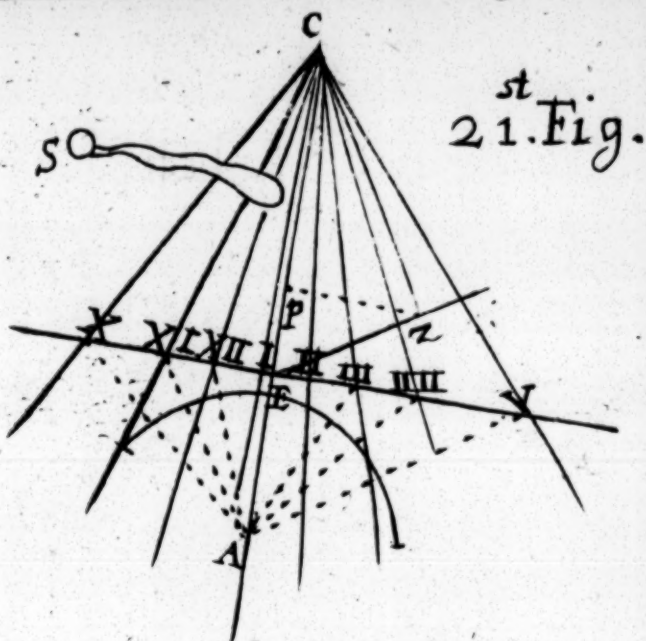
In the Practices of this *Second Part* we suppose always that the Equinoctial Line or Horizontal Line is drawn, and that we have mark'd on that Line the *Point* where the Hour of 12 or 6 meets with it; at which *Points* we begin the Division of the Hours on those *Lines*; but to draw them we must have the *Center* of the *Dial*, or at least the *Inclination* of the *Axis* to the Substylar Line, which has been taught in the *First Part*.

CHAP. I.

To mark the Points of the Astronomique Hours on the Equinoctial Line, and by those Points to draw the Hour Lines.

Fig. 21. **L** Et SP be a *Style*, whereof S is the Point and P the Foot, E XII, is the Equinoctial Line; on which the Point XII is the meeting of the Equinoctial with the Meridian, and the Point VI is the meeting thereof with the Hour of Six and with the Horizon; PE A is the Substylar Line which meets with the Equinoctial in E.

Make EA on the Substyle equal to ES, which is the Distance between the Point E of the Equinoctial and S the Point of the Style, and draw AXII or A VI, or both of them, if you have those two Points on the Equinoctial Line, the which two Lines AXII, A VI, ought to make a *Right Angle* at the Point A; then on the Point A as a *Center*, at any Distance describe an Arch of a Circle *bc*, which shall cut the Line AXII and A VI at the Points *b* and *c*, and divide the Circle from 15 to 15 Degrees, beginning at the





the *Point b*, or at the *Point C*; then draw straight Lines from the *Center A*, and by the *Points* of the Division of the Circle, which must be prolonged, if it be necessary, to the Equinoctial Line, on which it shall give the Division of the Hours which are to be mark'd, according to the apparent motion of the *Sun* from East to West.

Then by the *Center* of the *Dial*, and by the *Points* of the Hours which are mark'd upon the Equinoctial Line, draw straight Lines, which shall be the Hour Lines.

But if we have not the *Center* of the *Dial*, and we have only the Inclination of the *Axis Zz* to the Substyler Line *e E*, you must take any *Point*, as *e*, on the Substyler Line, and by that *Point e* having drawn a straight Line *e 12*, parallel to the Equinoctial Line *E XII*; and drawing *e z* perpendicular to *Zz*, make *e a* equal to *e z*, and by the *Point a* draw the straight Lines *a 11*, *a 12*, *a 1*, &c. parallel to the Lines *A XI*, *A XII*, *A 1*, &c. and by these *Points*, where these Lines meets with the Line *e 12*, and by those which are correspondent to them on the Equinoctial Line, draw the Hour Lines *11 XI*, *12 XII*, *1 I*, *2 II*, &c.

Demonstration.

The Plane *S XII E* is the Plane of the Equinoctial by the Constructions of the First Part, and the Triangle *A XII E* being the same with the Triangle *S XII E*, we ought to put upon the Plane of

the Triangle AXI E the Hour Lines 15 Degrees the one from the other about the Point A , in beginning from the Line AXI or AVI , which are the Intersections of the Plane of the Meridian, or of the Plane of the Hour Circle with the Plane of the Equinoctial; but all the Planes of the Hour Circles intersect one another in the Axis, and do also pass by the Center of the Dial which is the meeting of the Axis with the Plane of the Dial: Therefore the straight Lines drawn from the Center of the Dial to the Points of the Hours mark'd on the Equinoctial Line shall be the Hour Lines of the Dial, if the Dial has no Center; or if the Center be at a great distance from the Equinoctial Line, the Practice that is here taught for that Case gives the Points on the Line $e12$, which is parallel to the Equinoctial Line; so as all the distances of the Hour Lines on that Line $e12$, are in the same proportion with their Distances on the Equinoctial Line, and that each of these Distances on the Line $e12$ have the same proportion to their correspondent Distance on the Equinoctial Line, as the Line $e2$ has to the Line EZ ; therefore it follows that if the Dial have no Center all the Hour Lines are parallel to one another and to the Axis. And if it have a Center, all the Lines shall meet in that Center which is very manifest, because of the like Triangles which are made by the Lines $E XI$, $e12$ which are parallel to one another.



CHAP. II.

To mark the Points of the Astronomique Hours on the Horizontal Line.
And to draw the Hour Line by those Points.

Fig. 22. **S** Is the Point of a Style given, where-
of **P** is the Foot, **MHD** is the Ho-
rizontal Line, **PH** is drawn by the *Poine* **P** (the
Foot of the Style) perpendicular to the Horizontal
Line; **M** is that Point where the Meridian
Line intersects the Horizontal Line, upon the
Line **HP** set **Hf** equal to **HS**, and draw the
strait Line **fMa**, and make the Angle **MfA**
equal to the Angle of the elevation of the Pole a-
bove the Horizon, then from any Point as **A**, ta-
ken on the Line **fA**, raise a perpendicular from
12 to **fA**, till it meet with **fM** in **12**, and draw
the Line **9, 12, 4**, perpendicular to **fa**, and
make **12a** equal to **12A**; and from the Point **a**,
as a Center, describe a Circle at any Distance, and
divide it into equal parts from **15 Degrees** to **15**
Degrees, beginning the Division where the
Line **a 12** intersects the Circle; and draw Lines
F 3 from

from the *Point a* , to the Divisions of the Circle, to meet with the Line 9.4 at the Points 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. And by the same Points and the Point $\int$, draw strait Lines which shall meet the Horizontal Line in the Points of the Hours required , which must be mark'd according to the *Diurnal Motion* of the *Sun* , of which the Point *M* shall be Noon , and *D* the Point of the Hour of Six.

If the Line $\int D$ drawn perpendicular to $\int M$ meet with the *Horizontal Line* at the Point *D*, that Point shall be the Hour of Six on the *Horizontal Line* , which is the same Point where the *Equinoctial Line* ought to meet with the *Horizontal Line* , as hath been taught in the *First Part*.

If we have not the *Point* of Mid-day on the *Horizontal Line* , and we have but *D* the Point of the Hour of Six , then draw $\int D$ and $\int M$ perpendicular to $\int D$, the which $\int M$ meets the *Horizontal Line* , or not in *M* , for it is indifferent ; then we do the same as we did before to find the Points of the Hours on the *Horizontal Line*. We may see by this *Practice* that it is not necessary that the Line $\int M$ should meet with the *Horizontal Line*.

The Hour Lines are to be drawn from *C* the Center of the *Dial* , and by the Points of the Hours which have been found on the *Horizontal Line*.

If the *Dial* have no *Center* , it is better to follow the Method of the precedent *Chapter* than this,

this, seeing that we have always an Equinoctial Line in that Case.

Demonstration.

The Plane fMD is the same with the Plane SMD by Construction, which is the Plane of the Horizon; therefore all this Operation must be considered as made on the Plane of the Horizon which passes by the Point of the Style S , whereof fM is the Meridian given, or the Substylar Line, or fD is the Line of the Hour of Six, the Point f is the Center of the Dial, the Line fA is the Inclination of the Axis to the Substylar Line fM ; therefore it is that taking the Point A at pleasure for the Point of the Style, by the Practice of the 11th Chapter the Line 9, 4 , shall be the Equinoctial answering to the Point of the Style, and by the Practice of the former Chapter the Lines f12 , f1 , f2 , &c. shall be the Hour Lines on that Plane, which meets the Horizontal Line MHD , which is also on the same Plane by Construction with the Points of the Hours which they design; therefore the Lines which are drawn thro those Points of the Hours on the Horizontal Line, and by C the Center of the Dial, shall be the Hour Lines of the proposed Plane.

CHAP. III.

Six Intervals of Hours following one another being given, to draw all the other Hours.

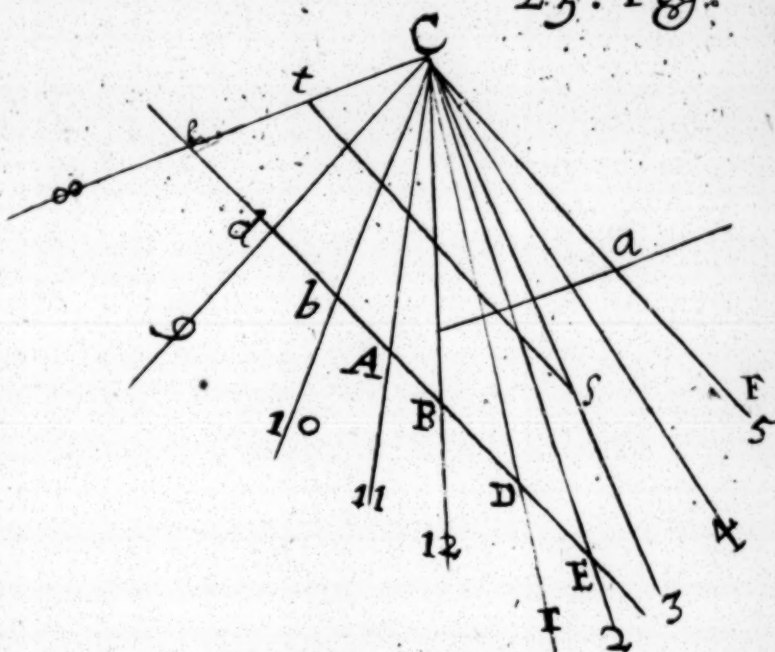
Fig. 23. **A**S let the Six Intervals of Hours from *C A* to *C F* be given, draw *E e* parallel to *c s*, cutting *c A* in the Point *A*, *C B* in the Point *B*, *C D* in the Point *D*, &c. And make *A b* equal to *A B*, *A d* equal to *A D*, &c. And from the Center *C*, and through the Points *b d e*, &c. draw the Lines of the Hours that follow the precedent Hours.

It also you would have other Hours following the first or last found, you must repeat the Operation in drawing another Line as *E e* parallel to that which is the last of the Six Intervals of Hours.

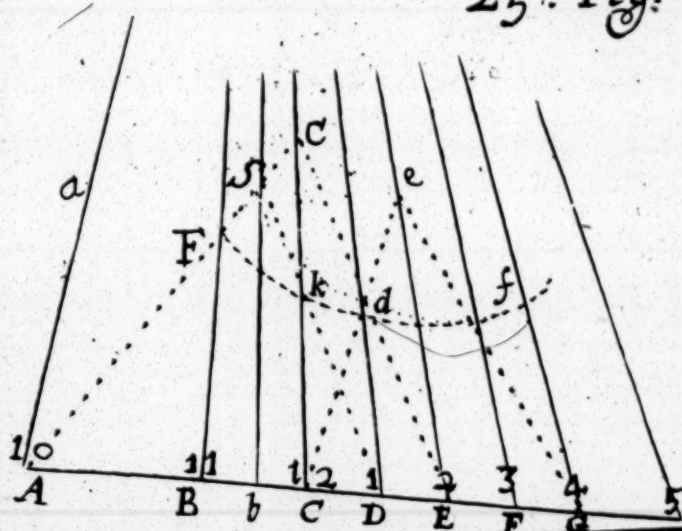
If the *Dial* has no Center, you must draw another Line as *st* parallel to *E e*, on which find the Points of the Hours as you found them on the Line *E e*, and in joyning the *Horary Points* of the two parallel Lines *E e* and *st*, you shall have the Hour Lines required.

Demon³

23^d Fig.



25th Fig.





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Demonstration.

If we imagine a Plane to pass by the Line $E A e$, and which is parallel to the Plane of the Hour Circle of the Line $C \zeta$, it is manifest that the Plane of the Hour Circle which passes by the Line $C A$, shall be perpendicular to the Plane that passes by $E A e$, because that the Planes of the Hour Circles $C A$, $C \zeta$, are inclined to one another by a Right Angle, and by consequence the Axis meets not with the Plane drawn by $E A e$, and it shall be parallel to it, and all the Lines which are the meetings of the Planes of the Hour Circles with the Plane that passes by $E A e$, shall be all parallel to one another and to the Axis.

But because the Plane that passes by $C A$ is perpendicular to the Plane by $E A e$, the meetings of the Hour Lines upon that last Plane shall be equally distant by order from the meeting of the Plane drawn by $C A$; that is to say, that the first on one side shall be as far distant as the first on the other side, and that the second hour on one side shall be as much as the second hour on the other side, and so following in order; therefore the Line $E A e$ which is on that Plane, meets the parallel Hour Line at equal distance by order, both on the one and the other side of the Point A , which was to be demonstrated.

We

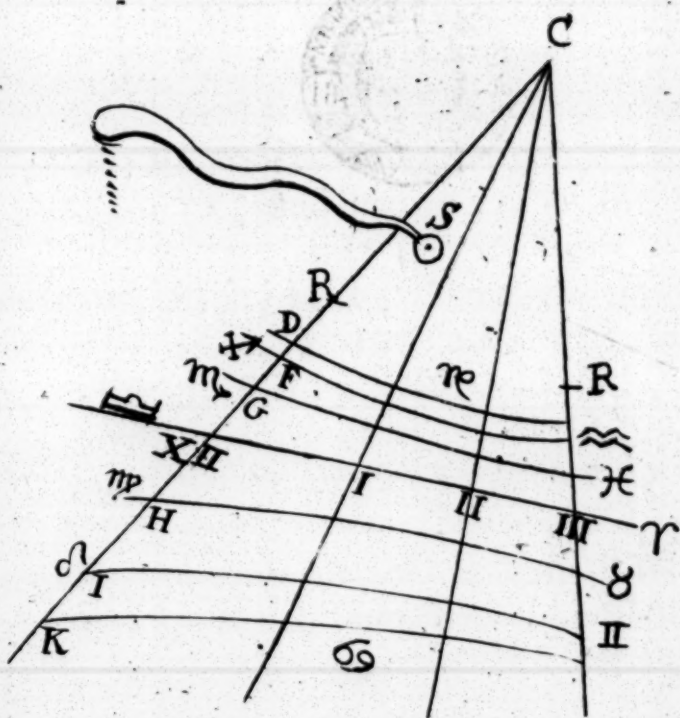
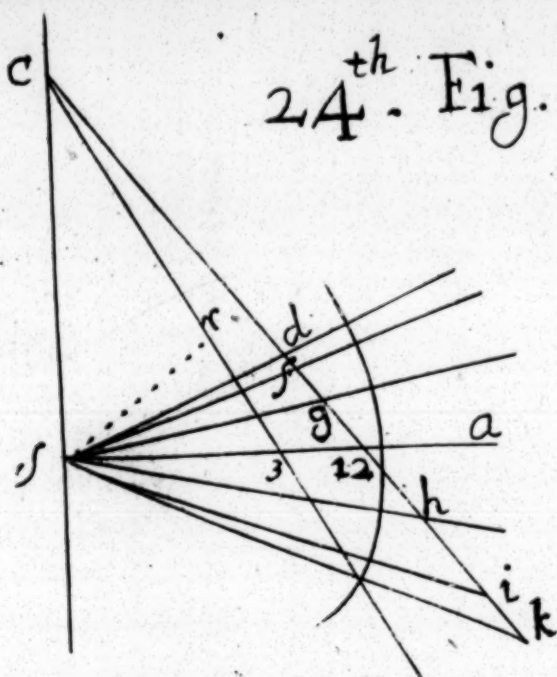
We may conceive the Plane that passes by $E A c$, as the Plane of a Dial which has no Center, upon which all the Hour Lines are parallels to one another and to the Axis; and that the Hour Line which passes by the Point A is the Meridian or the Substylar Line of the Plane; then we may see manifestly that the Hour Lines that are on one and the other side of that which passes thro A , are equally distant from it in order, and by consequence if we draw a strait Line any way upon that Plane, the meetings of the Hour Lines both on the one side and on the other of that which passes by A , shall be at an equal Distance from A .

CHAP. IV.

To draw the Parallels of the Twelve Signs.

Fig. 24. First draw the Line sc and sa at Right Angles to it at the Point s , make the Angles $as d$, ask , each 23 Degrees 30 Minutes, and the Angles ass , asi , each of 20 Degrees 11 Minutes, and the Angles asg , ask , each of 11 Degrees 30 Minutes, the Line sa denotes the Equinoctial, which is the beginning of *Aries* and of *Libra*; the Line sk denotes the be.

24th Fig.





beginning of *Taurus* and *Virgo*, *fi* the beginning of *Gemini* and *Leo*, *fk* the beginning of *Cancer*, which is the *Tropick* of the same *Sign*; *fg* the beginning of *Scorpio* and *Pisces*, *ff* the beginning of *Sagittarius* and *Aquarius*, *fd* the beginning of *Capricorn*, which is the *Tropick* of the same *Sign*.

If the *Center* of the *Dial* be towards the *North* in regard to the *Point* of the *Style*, make *sc* equal to *SC* of the *Dial*, which is the distance between the *Point* of the *Style* and the *Center*, but if the *Center* be towards the *South*, in respect of the *Point* of the *Style*, make *sc* upon *cs* prolonged on the other side of the *Point* *s*.

Then to find the *Points* of the *Parallels* of the *Signs* upon the *Hour Lines*; as for *Example*, On the *Line* of *Mid-day*, you must take the distance *SXII* from the *Point* of the *Style* *S* to the *Point* *XII*, which is the *Intersection* of the *Line* of *Mid-day* with the *Equinoctial*, and set it from *s* to *12* upon the *Line* *sa*, and having drawn the *Line* *c 12* which cuts the *Lines* of the *Signs* in the *Points* *d, f, g, h, i, k*, then we transport the *Intervals* *12h, 12i, 12k, 12g, 12f, 12d*, in *XII H, XII I, XII K, XII G, XII F, XII D*, on the one and other side of the *Equinoctial Line*, as they are on the two sides of the *Line* *sa*.

And after the same manner having found the other *Points* upon each *Hour Line*, and likewise on the halves and quarters, or other *Lines* coming from

from the *Center*, we draw by all the *Points* which belong to the same Sign, the Line of the Parallel of the Sign, and so for each of them in particular.

But if we have not the Intersection of the Equinoctial Line upon the Hour Line, on which you would have the *Points* of the Signs, in that case you may have always the *Center* of the *Dial*; therefore it is, that having taken any *Point*, as *R* on the Hour Line, and having made the Triangle *o f r* on the Base *c f* equal, and like to the Triangle *C R S* on the Base *C S*, and the Line *c r* being continued if it be necessary, shall meet with the Lines of the Signs in those *Points*, which being set on the *Dial*, in observing from the *Point C* which is the *Center*, the same Distances which they have from the *Point c*.

But if we have not the *Center* of the *Dial*, we may always have the Equinoctial Line; therefore, having taken (as for *Example*) the third Hour, on which we would have the *Points* of the Parallels of the Signs, then having taken the *Point R* at pleasure, and having mark'd *f 3* on the Line *f a* equal to *S III*, which is the distance between the *Point of the Style S*, and the *Point* where the Line of the third Hour proposed intersects the Equinoctial Line; on that Line *f 3* for the Base let the Triangle *f 3 r* be made equal and like to the Triangle *S III R*, which has *S III* for its Base; and draw *r 3* prolonged, which shall intersect the Lines of the Signs in *Points* which are to be trans-

transferred to the Line of the Third Hour, as we have taught here before.

The Construction of this Practice is so plain, that it needs no Demonstration, for it is easie to see that the Plane *cs* 12 is the same with the Plane of the Hour Circle *CSXII*, and so of the rest.

A part of an Arch of a Sign being given, which is Parallel to the Equator, we may describe that Arch by the Practice of the following Chapter.

CHAP. V.

The Equinoctial Line being given, we may draw a Parallel to it by a Point given on an Hour Line.

Fig. 25. **T**HE Equinoctial Line *AG* is given, and the Hour Lines *aA*, *PB*, *cC*, *dD*, &c. which intersect the Equinoctial in the Points *ABCD*, &c. and the Point *P* on one of the Hour Lines is also given, by which it is required to draw a Parallel to the Equator.

By the Point *P*, and by the Point *A*, on the Equinoctial, the Point of the Hour next to *B*, on which is the given Point *P*, draw *AP* meeting with

with the next Hour to P B at the Point c , then draw $c E$, so as the Points E and A may be equally distant from the Hour $c C$; the intersection d of the Line $c E$ with the Hour Line D, shall be one of the Points of the required Parallel; after the same manner we find another Point f , and so of the rest.

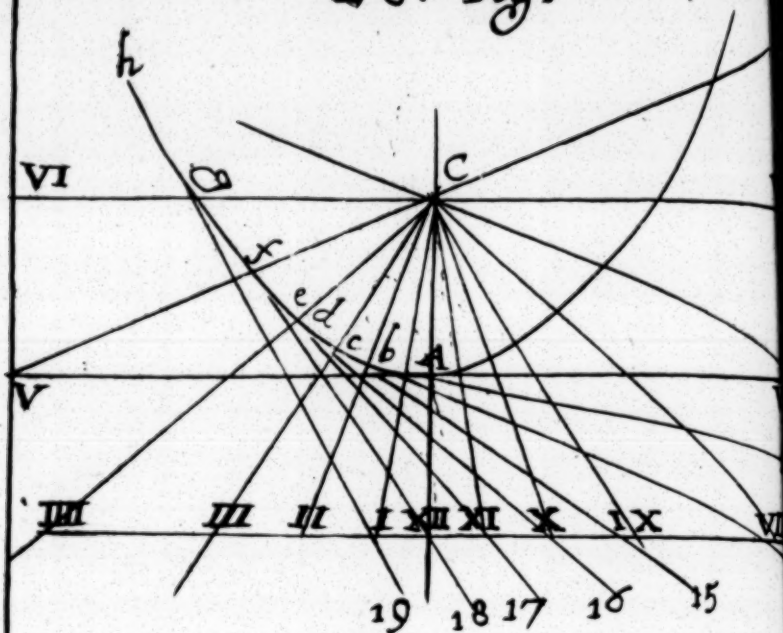
But here it is to be observed, that if there be only whole Hours on the *Dial*, we shall not have the Points of the Parallel but for every other Hour; and if we have the Lines of the half Hours, we shall have the Points of the Parallel from Hour to Hour, and if we have the Lines of the Quarter of Hours, we shall have the Points of the Parallel from Half Hour to Half Hour, and so of the rest; for if A P meet the Line of the half Hour $f b$ at the Point f , having drawn $f D$ so as $b D$ and $b A$ may be equal, $f D$ shall meet the Hour Line $c C$ at the Point K, which is as far from $f b$ as P B, the Point K shall be one of the Points of the Parallel.

If instead of the Equinoctial Line we have one of its Parallels, that parallel being given, we do the same thing as if it were the Equinoctial Line.

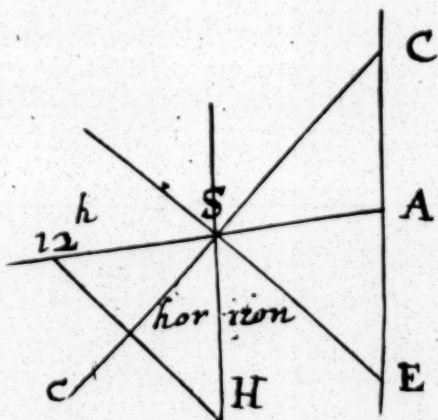
Demon-



26th Fig.



27.th Fig.



Demonstration.

The strait Lines on the Plane of the Dial represent great Circles of the Sphere, therefore it is that the two great Circles represented by CA and by CE , which are equally inclined to the Hour Circle cC , because that CA and CE are equal, meeting PB and Dd , which are equally distant and equally inclined to cC , in the Points P and d , equally distant from the Equinoctial Line BD , therefore P and d shall be in one and the same parallel to the Equator, and so of the other Points.

CHAP. VI.

To draw the Italian and Babilonian Hours upon an Horizontal Plane.

Fig. 26. **T**HE Astronomique Hours being drawn on the Dial whose Center is C , and the Meridian CA and VA the Equinoctial Line, cE being divided into two equal parts in A , let the Points b, c, d, e, f, g, h , &c. of a Parallel to the Equator, be found on the Hour Lines by the Practice of the fore-going Chapter, which Parallel passes by the Point A .

The

The Line *A 12* parallel to the Equinoctial shall be the Line of the 12th *Italian Hour*.

The strait Line *b VII*, which passes by the Point of the Seventh Hour in the Morning of the Equinoctial, and by the Point of the First Hour after Noon of the Parallel, shall be the Line of the 13th *Italian Hour*.

The strait Line *c VIII* which passes by the Point of the Eighth Hour in the Morning on the Equinoctial Line, and by the Point of the second Hour after Noon of the Parallel shall be the 14th *Italian Hour*, the strait Line *d IX*, which passes by the Point of Nine in the Forenoon on the Equinoctial, and by the Point of Three in the Afternoon on the Parallel, shall be the 15th *Italian Hour*, and so of the rest; there being always Six Hours distance between the Hour of the Equinoctial and that of the Parallel.

The *Babylonian Hours* are mark'd after the same manner, but only that which is done on one side of the Meridian for the *Italian Hours*, is made on the other side of the Meridian for the *Babylonian Hours*, and they are counted after another manner; as for *Example*, the strait Line that passes by the Point of Mid-day of the Equator, and by the Point of the Sixth Hour in the Morning of the Parallel, is the Sixth *Babylonian Hour*; that which passes by the first Hour Afternoon on the Equinoctial, and by the Point of the Seventh Hour in the Morning on the Parallel, shall be the Seventh *Babylonian Hour*, and

following, so as A 12 parallel to the Equator shall be the 12th *Babylonian Hour* for the *Horizontal Dial*.

Demonstration.

Fig. 27. If we imagine a Parallel to the Equator, which passes thro the Intersection of the Meridian and Equator, it is evident that the Horizontal Circle shall touch that parallel at the Point where the Meridian Circle cuts it; and if we conceive that the Horizontal Circle be fastened with the Parallel and the Meridian, then when the Meridian hath advanced 15 Degrees on the Equator in going according to the Motion from the East to the West, the Plane of the Horizontal Circle in that Position, shall mark the first Italian Hour on the West part, and the first Babylonian Hour on the East part; and then when it hath advanced 15 degrees more, the Plane of the Horizontal Circle shall mark the second Italian and Babylonian Hour, and so on; so as then when it is arrived to the 12th Hour, the Meridian Circle shall be found in its first Position, for it has made half a Revolution; but the Horizon that cuts the Plane of the Meridian at Right Angles, shall be found in a Position opposite to that which it had at first; that is to say, that if S H be the meeting of the Horizon with the Meridian, S C the Axis, C E the Plane of the Dial parallel to the Horizon; after that the Meridian hath passed over 12 Hours of the Equator, or that S H

G

has

has pussed over 12 Hours of the Parallel ; the Line SH shall fall in $12 SA$: So as the Angle $12 SC$ shall be equal to the Angle $HS C$, therefore CSA shall be an Equicrural Triangle ; and so also the Triangle SAE shall be Equicrural, SE being the meeting of the Equator and Meridian ; therefore SA is equal to AC and AE both together ; therefore CA and AE are equal : But CE represents the Meridian of the Horizontal Dial, wherein C is the Center, E the Intersection of the Equinoctial, and A the Intersection of the 12th Italian or Babylonian, which must be perpendicular to the Meridian, for in that Position the Plane of the Meridian is return'd to its place, and the Horizon which has not changed its Inclination which it has with the Meridian remains always at Right Angles to it. Therefore it shall intersect the Plane of the Dial in a Line perpendicular to the Meridian, the Plane of the Dial being parallel to the Horizon in that first Position, and that Line ought to pass thro the Point A of the Meridian, which divides the Line CE into two equal parts.

If we conceive a Cone which has for its Base the Parallel to the Equator $H 12$, and for its Vertex the Center of the Sphere, the Section of that Cone with the Plane of the Dial, shall be the representation of that Parallel, but the Plane of the Dial is parallel to one of the Planes, which touches the Cone ; therefore the Section or the Representation of that Parallel shall be a Parabola.

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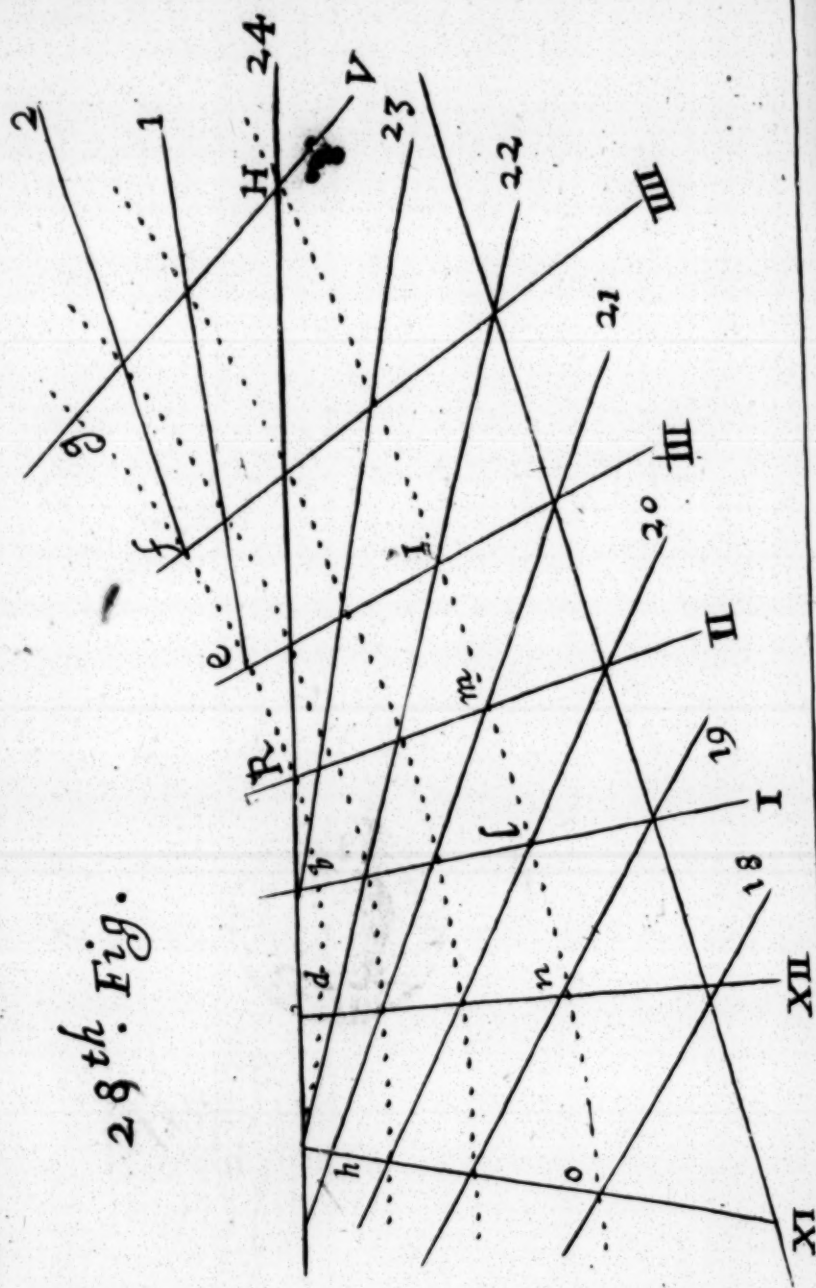


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28th Fig.



And seeing that all the Planes of the Italian and Babylonian Hours are also the Planes which touch that Cone, the Lines of those Hours shall touch the Parabola which is in that Section.

CHAP. VII.

To draw the Italian and Babylonian Hours, on a Plane which is not Horizontal.

Fig. 28. **T**HE Astronomique Hours being described, and the Horizon R H which is one of the Hours required, being drawn on the Plane of the Dial with the Equinoctial Line, we draw a Parallel to the Equator *d, b, R, e, f, g*, which passes by R the Intersection of the Horizon, with any Hour Line, as in this Example, with the Hour Line of II, by the Practice of the 5th Chapter. And seeing that the Horizon, which is the Line of the 24th Italian Hour, intersects the Parallel in R, at the Point of the Second Hour after Noon, and the Equinoctial Line at the Point of the Sixth hour after noon the Line of the first Italian Hour shall pass by the Point *e* of the Parallel, which is the Third Hour after Noon, and by the Point of the Equinoctial; the Line of the second Italian Hour shall pass by the Point *f* of the

Parallel, which is the Fourth Hour, and by the Point of the Eighth Hour on the Equinoctial Line; and so of the rest we find all the Points by which the *Italian Hours* ought to pass, so as the Eighteenth *Italian Hour* passes always by the Point of Mid-day of the Equinoctial Line, and by a Point of the Hour of a Parallel, which shall be so far from the Point of Mid-day as the Point R of the same Parallel, which is the Intersection of it with the Equinoctial Line, is the Point of the Sixth Hour after Noon, which is in this *Example* at Four Hours distance, seeing the Point R is an Hour of the Afternoon.

Fig. 29. But if the Point R, by which the Parallel to the Equator is described, were the Intersection of an Hour before Noon, we must consider that that Parallel ought to meet also the Horizon in a Point of an Hour, which is so far from Noon, as that is by which we have described it; for *Example*, If the Point R were the Intersection of Nine in the Morning with the Horizontal Line, the Parallel to the Equator described by the Point R, ought to meet the Horizontal Line in the Point H, which is upon an Hour Line, so far distant from Noon as is the Point R; that is to say, that the Point H shall be the meeting of the Third Hour after Noon with the Horizontal Line; and the Line of the 24th *Italian Hour*, which is an Occidental Portion of the Horizon, ought to be taken from the Point of the Third Hour of the

the Parallel with the Point of the Sixth Hour after Noon of the Equator, and in counting as we have done before, we shall find that the First Italian Hour shall pass by the Point of the Fourth Hour on the Parallel, and by the Point of the Seventh Hour after Noon on the Equinoctial; and that the Line of the Second Italian Hour shall pass by the Point of the Fifth Hour of the Parallel, and by the Point of the Eighth Hour of the Equinoctial, and so on; and we draw only those that are visible, for the others are of no use, and serve only to count and to place those which are of use.

These Rules are for the Italian Hours, but for the Babylonian Hours, which have for the Twenty fourth Hour the Oriental Part of the Horizon, if the Parallel which is described by the Point R of the Horizon, were the meeting of the Horizon with the Line of the Ninth Hour before Noon, the First Babylonian Hour shall pass by the Point of the 10th Hour in the Morning of the Parallel, and by the Point of the 7th Hour in the Morning on the Equinoctial; the Line of the Second Babylonian Hour shall pass by the Point of Eleven before Noon on the Parallel, and by the Point of Eight on the Equinoctial, and so of the rest; and if the Point R of the Parallel were the Point of any Afternoon Hour, we must take its correspondent before Noon to begin to count the Babylonian Hours, which is the contrary of that

which we have done for the Italian Hours.

We must observe, that if we describe the Lines by the Intersections of the Astronomique Hour-Lines with the *Italian* or *Babylonian*; in taking those Points of Intersection in order from the Equinoctial Line, those Lines shall be the Parallels to the Equator, which shall meet the Horizontal Line in the same Points where the *Hour Lines* meet.

Demonstration.

After that which hath been demonstrated in the afore-going Chapter, concerning the generation of the Italian and Babylonian Hours, it suffices here to explain after what manner the Horizontal Line meets the Astronomique and Italian Hour Lines in one and the same Point.

It is easie to see that when the Horizon, which we have supposed to be fastened to the Meridian without changing its Inclination that it has with it, is moved by the motion of the Meridian, that if the Meridian advanceth 15 degrees on the Equator; also that Point of the Horizon, let it be what it will be, shall advance 15 degrees on the Parallel which that Point describes: Therefore if we describe a Parallel to the Equator by one Point of the Horizon, by which Point passes an Astronomique Hour Line, it is manifest that all the same Hour Lines shall divide that Parallel from 15 to 15 degrees; Therefore it is that all the Italian Hour Lines
which

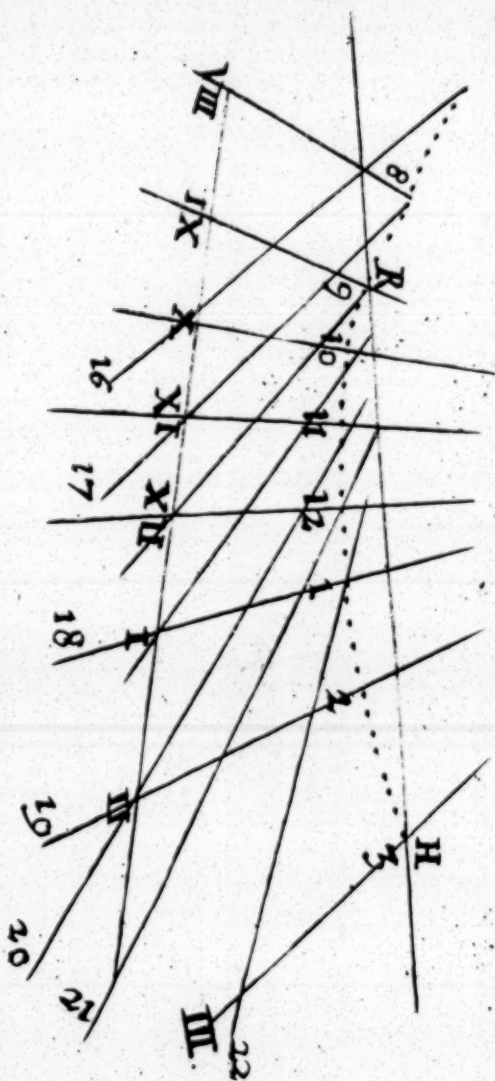
which ought to pass by the Points of the Hours of the Equinoctial, shall also pass by the Points of the Hours of the Parallel; and it is also manifest that we may draw Six Parallels to the Equator by the six Intersections of the Horizon with the six Hour Lines 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and that the Italian Hours pass in order by the Points of the Hours of those Parallels; and it also follows that all the Lines of the Italian and Babylonian Hours shall touch the Parallel described by the Point of meeting of the Horizon and Meridian, and that all the Points of touching shall be the meeting of the Astronomique Hours with the Parallel, and that there will be always six Hours Interval between the touching Point upon the Parallel, and the Point of meeting of the same Hour upon the Equator; for the Plane of the Horizon touches that Parallel at the Point of Mid-day, the which Point describes the Parallel.

CHAP. VIII.

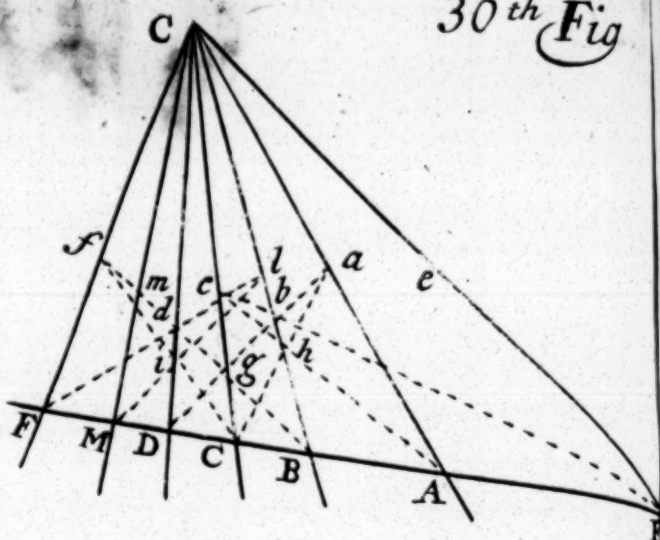
To continue the Description of the Italian and Babylonian Hours, when the Parallel or the Equator is wanting on the Plane of the Dial.

Fig. 28. IF the Point *b* be the last that is found on the Parallel by means of the Equinoctial Line, following the Practice of the 5th Chapter of this Second Part, and that the Line *b* III be the last Italian Hour which we can mark by help of that Parallel, that Line *b* III shall meet with some Astronomical Hour in some Point as *m*, if by the Practice of the Fifth Chapter of this Part we find the Points *lno* of the Parallel which passes by *m*, and if they be on the Hour before or after that, on which is the Point *m*; we continue to draw the Lines of the Italian or Babylonian Hours by the Points of the Hours of the Parallel *mno*, and by the Points of the Hours of the Equator, in following the same order as before, and if the Equator be wanting in using the Practice taught at the end of the 5th Chapter, we shall find the Points of another Parallel by the Parallel that is given,

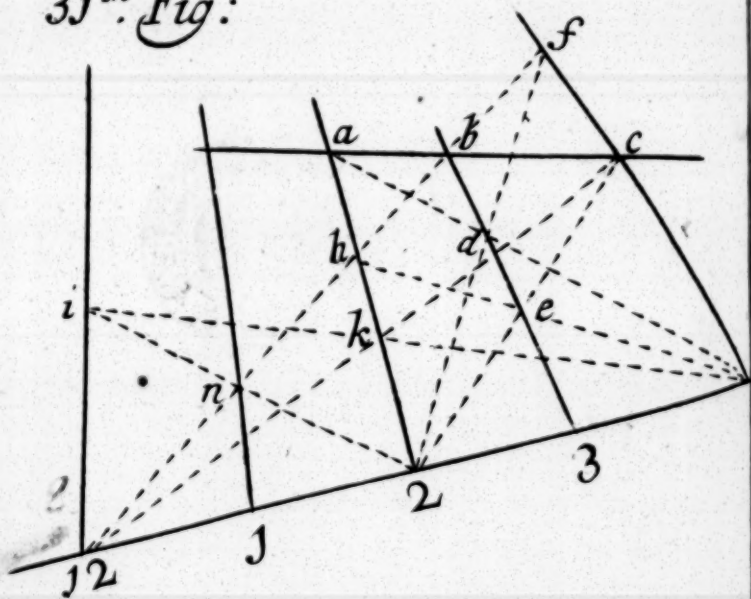
29.th Fig.



30th Fig



31th Fig:



given, and then we may joyn the Points of the Hours on the two Parallels in following the former Order.

There is nothing in all this that deserves any long Explication, nor any other Demonstration, than that we have given in the Two fore-going Chapters.

CHAP. IX.

Four Astronomique Hours being given, following one another in order, with the Equinoctial Line.

To find the other Hours.

Fig. 30. **L** Et the four Hour Lines following one another be Aa , Bb , Cc , Dd , with the Equinoctial Line EF ; from a Point a , taken at pleasure in one of the last Lines Aa , having drawn aD which cuts Bb in B , and Cc in g ; also by the same Point a , having drawn aC which cuts Bb in b , let Ab be drawn, which meets Cc in c , and Bg which meets Dd in d : let cb , cd be drawn prolonged to the Equinoctial Line to the Points E , F , the Hour Lines Ee , Ff , drawn by the Points E , F , shall be the Hour Lines

Lines required, whereof Ee shall be distant from Aa one Hour, and Ff shall be two Hours from Dd : Therefore BD being prolonged to f in the Line Ff , and Fd to l , in the Line Bb , having drawn Cf which cuts Dd in i , li prolonged shall meet the Equinoctial in M , by which the Hour Line Mm shall be between the two Hour Lines Dd and Ff , and these Seven Hour Lines being found, we may have all the rest by the Practice of the *Third Chapter*.

Fig. 31. There are many Cases where Three Hour Lines are sufficient with the Equinoctial and Horizon; for *Example*, If we have three Hour Lines $a2$, $b3$, and $c4$, and the Equinoctial Line 24 , and Horizontal Line ac , having drawn $a4$, which cuts $b3$ in d , and having drawn $2d$ which cuts $c4$ in f , draw $2c$, which cuts $b3$ in e , and $4e$, which cuts $a2$ in h ; there ought a strait Line to pass by the three Points fbb , which shall meet the Equinoctial in the Point g , which is one Point of the Hour as far from the Hour $b3$, as is the Hour Line of Six: Therefore if the Hour Line be be the fourth Hour, ab shall be the third, and gi shall be the second; but in this *Example*, be being the third Hour, gi shall be the 12th Hour.

The first Hour between 12 and 2 is found by drawing gc , which cuts $a2$ in k , and $4k$ which cuts the Hour Line gi , which was drawn by the Point g to the Point i , and in drawing $2i$, which

which cuts $g b$ in n , the Hour Line by the Point n shall be the first Hour.

Demonstration.

By that which hath been demonstrated in the 5th Chapter it is manifest that the Points a and c are in the same Parallel; also that the Points b and d are also in the same; therefore the great Circles that are represented by the Lines $c b E$, $c d F$, are equally inclined to the Equator, the one on one side, and the other on the other, but $c b F$ has the same Inclination as $a b D$, because of the equal parts of their Parallels $a c$, $b d$; and there is a space of three Hours between $c C$ and F , and between $c C$ and E ; therefore the Hour which passes by the Point E is the next to that which passes by the Point A , but there are two between the Points D and F .

By the same Construction the Points l and f are in the same Parallel, but $f i c$ and $l i M$ represent great Circles equally inclined to the Equator, because of the Points l and f which are in the same Parallel, and equally distant from the Point i ; therefore $D C$ and $D M$ represent equal parts of the Equator, which are each of them an Hours distance from one another.

As concerning that which is of three Hour Lines, seeing that by Construction the Points a and f are in the same Parallel, and likewise h and c , the Lines $h a$ and $a c$ which is the Horizon, represent Circles equally inclined to the Equator; therefore there

is as much distance between the Point of the Hour of Six upon the Equinoctial and the Hour Line be, as there is between the same Hour Line be and the Point g. We demonstrate as before that the Point n divides the interval between the Hour Lines gi and a k.

CHAP. X.

A Dial being given which is already drawn, to find the foot of the Style which did serve to draw it, and to determine the height thereof.

Fig. 32. **T**HE Line A B is the Equinoctial Line, and the Distance AB on that Line is the Interval of any six Hours; having divided A B into two equal parts in the Point G, from the Point G as a Center, on the Diameter A B describe the Circle A, S, B, *d*, *f*, and mark the Points *d* and *f* which divide the Semicircle into three equal parts; A F, F D and D B are each the Interval of two Hours on the Equinoctial Line: the Lines *d* D, *f* F ought to meet the Circumference of the Circle at the Point S, and the Line S E P drawn perpendicular to the Equinoctial Line shall be the Substyle.



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If we have *C* the Center of the *Dial*, on the Diameter *CE*, having described the Semi-circle *CZE*, and having applied in it the Line *EZ* equal to *ES*: *ZP* being drawn perpendicular to the Substylar Line *EP*, and meeting it at the Point *P*, that Point shall be the Foot of the Style, whereof *PZ* shall be the height.

But if we have not the Center of the *Dial*, having drawn *ae* parallel to the Equinoctial, and from the Point *a* having drawn *af* parallel to *AS* which meets the Substylar Line in *f*, from the Point *E* as a Center, and Semi-diameter *ES*, describe the Arch *z*, and from the Point *e* as a Center and Semi-diameter *ef* describe the Arch *x*, and draw the strait Line *xz* which shall touch the two Arches *x* and *z*, and that Line *xz* shall determine the Inclination of the *Axis* to the Substylar Line, and having drawn *Ez* perpendicular to *xz* from the Point *E*, and from the Point *z* the strait Line *zP* perpendicular to the Substylar Line *EP*, the Point *P* shall be the foot of the Style, whereof *PZ* shall be the height.

Demonstration.

If we suppose the Circle *ASBd* to be on the Plane of the Equinoctial, it is manifest that the Point of the Style ought to be one of the Points of the Circumference of the Semicircle *ASB*, because

cause the six Intervals of Hours that are on the Equinoctial from *A* to *B*, for the Angle *ASB*, in what place soever the Point *S* is, ought to be a Right Angle: And also the Lines drawn from that Point *S* to the Points of the Hours of the Equinoctial Line, ought to comprehend equal Angles each of 15 degrees in the same Point *S*; therefore the Arches *At*, *fd*, and *dB* being each of 60 degrees, shall subtend Angles of 30 degrees, which are each in value two Hours, and consequently the Lines *fF* and *dD* shall be Hour Lines on the Equinoctial; therefore they meet in the same Point *S* upon the Circumference of the Circle which determines the Point of the Style in respect of the Equinoctial, and the Line *SE* drawn perpendicular to the Equinoctial Line, doth there give the Point *E* which is one of the Points of the Substylar Line; but the Substylar Line ought to be perpendicular to the Equinoctial Line; therefore the same strait Line *SEP* shall be the Substylar.

The Axis ought to make a Right Angle with the Plane of the Equinoctial, therefore the Line *ES* which is equal to that which ought to meet the Axis on the Plane of the Equinoctial, ought to make a Right Angle with the Axis.

Therefore if we have *c* the Center of the Dial, and if we describe the Semi-circle *CZE*, applying *EZ* equal to *ES* in that Semi-circle, it is manifest that *CZE* shall be a Right Angle, and that the Line *CZ* represents the Inclination of the Axis to the Substylar Line *CE*, and that the Point *Z* represents the

Point of the Style which has served to draw the
Dial: Therefore ZP which is drawn perpendicu-
lar to CE , shall be the height of the Style, whereof
Point P shall be the foot.

But if we have not the Center of the Dial, it
manifest by Construction that the two Lines ES
(having one of their extrems in the Points Ee ,
the other will be had in the Axis, if the Line that
joins the two last extrems be perpendicular to those
two Lines which ought to be parallel; but it is also
evident that the Line xz which touches the two
Arches of Circles which have for their Semi-diameters
 $ES, e\ell$, shall be perpendicular to the two strait
Lines Ez, ex , which come from the Center to the
touching Points; therefore the Line xz gives the
inclination of the Axis to the Substylar Line, and
the Line zP drawn perpendicular to the Substyle,
shall determine the height of the Style, whereof P
shall be the foot.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

To place the Axis.

IF we would have the Hours shewn only by the shadow of the Point of the Style, we ought to make and to place the Style after such a manner as may serve without changing of it.

We may give it divers forms, but one of the best is, to make it waved to the end, that the Shadow thereof may not unite with the Hour Line in any place, and that we may always know that it is but only the Shadow of the Point that serve to shew the Hours.

But if you would have a portion of the *Axis* to shew the Hours, and that the *Axis* be represented by an Iron Rod, the Style we have placed ought to have the Point very small, that it may enter into a little hole made in the Rod, so as the Point of the Style may exactly answer to the middle of the thickness of the Rod; the Style may remain, if you would have it, to support the *Axis*; but if the *Axis* be not very long, and it be strong enough to sustain it self alone being fastened

fastened at one end, we may take away the *Style* when the *Axis* is fixed on the Surface of the *Dial*. We may do the same, if we fasten to the end of the *Style* a Point of an *Iron Wyer*, which there may be very small, and may take away but the half of the thickness of the Rod, so as the *Dial* being drawn to that *Point*, there is nothing to be done but to take it away to place the *Axis*, whereof the middle of the thickness ought to answer to that *Point*; therefore whether the *Style* remains to uphold the *Axis*, or whether we take it away when the *Axis* is fix'd in its place, we must fasten it to the end of the *Style* to stay the end thereof, which ought to answer to the Center of the *Dial* if it have any.

Fig. 33. We may make the *Rod* which serves for the *Axis* as it is marked in the Figure, so as the hole signified by *A* may be made to lodge the Point of the *Style*, and that it be let in as far as the middle of the thickness of the Rod; the Point *B* which answers also to the middle of the *Rod*, ought to be applied exactly to the Center of the *Dial*, this Rod being so stayed at the Point *B* and at the Point *A*, we must fasten the Foot *C* on the *Plane* of the *Dial*.

But if you would not have a Foot to the *Axis* as *G*, and that you would only fix the Rod to the Center of the *Dial*, you must draw divers Lines which may pass by the Center of

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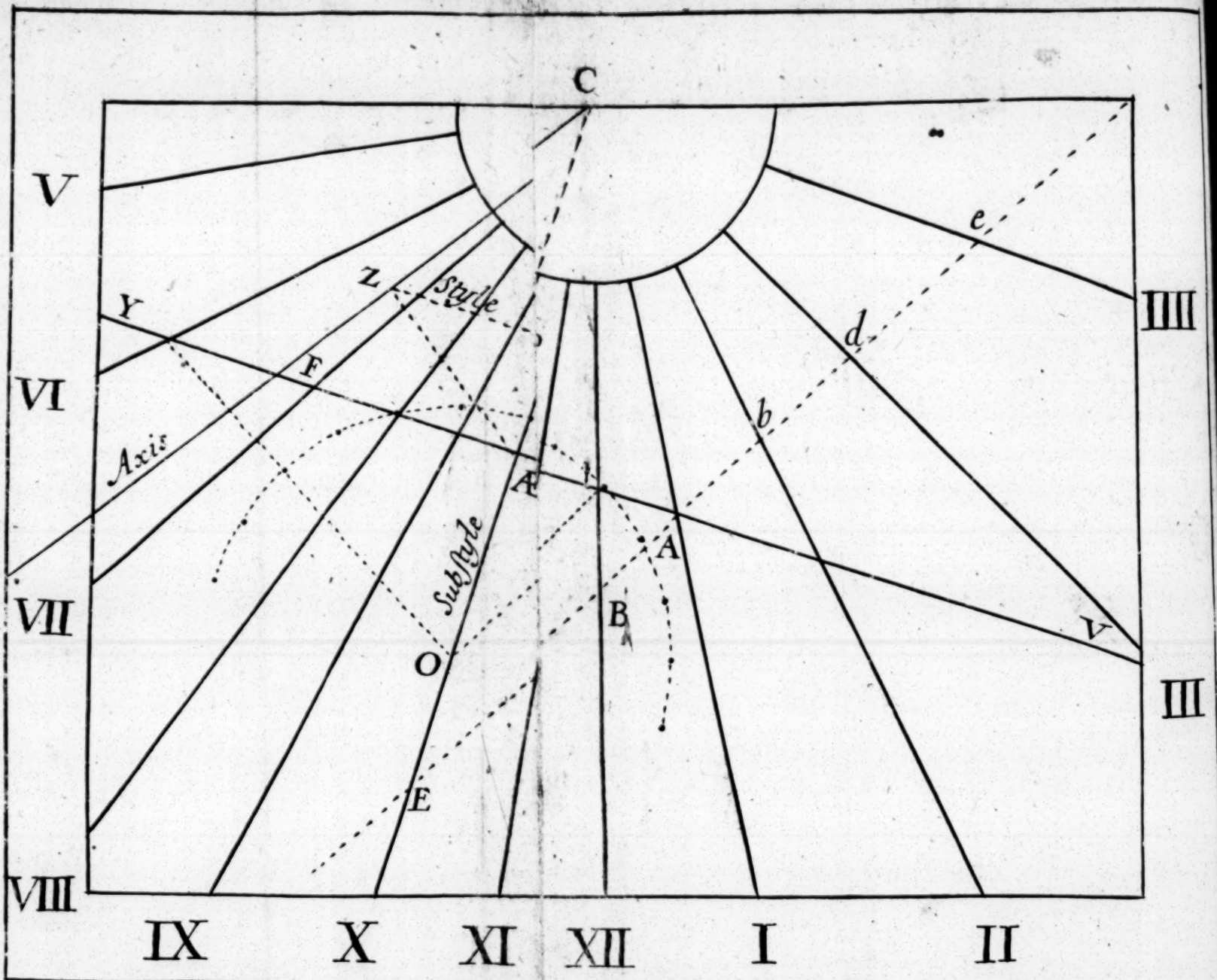
the *Dial*, and stay the Rod on the Point of the *Style* A, and by any other place, so as the end may enter in a hole made in the *Plane* of the *Dial* at the place of the Center, may be divided by the middle of its thickness by each Line that passes by the Center.

Fig. 34. Also we may make use of a thin Plate which must be cut according to the Inclination of the *Axis* with the Substylar Line; it must be set perpendicularly on the *Plane* of the *Dial*, in applying one of its sides to the Substylar Line, and the other side passing by the Point of the *Style* shall serve for the *Axis*. If you would draw on the *Plate* a perpendicular Line to that side of it which is applied to the Substylar Line, and equal to the height of the *Style*, the which shall represent the *Style*, so as the end of that Line meet with the other side of the *Plate*, that Line when the *Plate* shall be set in its place, shall answer to the *Style*. See here divers Figures of these sorts of *Plates* with their feet to fasten them on the *Plane* of the *Dial*.

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35 *Figure*



C H A P. XII.

To Draw Dials by Reflection.

TO make a *Dial* that may shew the Hours by the Reflection of the Light of the *Sun*, you must make use of a small piece of polished Metal very even and flat; of a round form, and of about an Eighth part of an Inch in Diameter; and having placed it, and fastened it in a place very stable and immovable, we mark the Points of Light on the *Plane* where we intend to draw the *Dial*, which serve instead of the *Points* of Shadow, the middle of the Mirror or Glass ought to be considered as the Point of a *Style*, whereof we find the foot in drawing from the middle of the Glass a Line perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial, the Point where this Line meets with the Plane of the Dial, shall be the Foot of the *Style*.

We may find the Substylar Line, the Equinoctial Line, the Center of the Dial and Meridian by the practices, where we make no use of the Horizontal Line, nor of the height of the Pole.

Having found the Equinoctial Line, and the Point where the Meridian Line intersects it, we draw the Hours, following the Methods of the Second Part of this Treatise.

Here it is to be observed that if the Inclination of the Glass be never so little changed, all the *Dial* will be considerably changed. Therefore these sorts of *Dials* do very hardly remain many years in a good condition; for there always happens some alterations to the Wall on which they are fixt.

But if in place of the Glass we fill some small Vessel either of Glass or Potters Earth, of about an Inch in Diameter, with Water or Quick Silver, that Vessel being put upon a place marked on some Transum of a Window or the like, so as you may always set it in the same place again, if you would take it away, the Reflection of the Light from the Water or Quick Silver, shall give the Hours on the *Dial* of which we must draw the Lines, as has been taught in the First and Second Part of this Work, in observing only that the middle of the *Superficies* of the Water or Quick Silver, serves for the Point of the *Style*, and that the Operations which are made on the Horizon below for the *Dials*, which gives the Hour by the Shadow of a Point, ought to be made on the Horizon above, and that which is made above in those *Dials*, in these *Dials* to be made below.

CHAP. XIII.

Concerning the Table of the Suns Declination, and of those of the Difference of Meridians of divers considerable places in respect of Paris.

THE *Tables* of the Declination of the *Sun* which are at the end of this Work, is calculated for the Meridian of *Paris*, and for each day at Noon, on the side are the Differences between the Declination of one day and that of the next day following; they are made for Four Years following one another. The First Year begins in 1681, which is the First after the *Bissextile* or *Leap Year*, the Second is the following Year 1682, the Third is 1683, and the Fourth Year 1684, is *Bissextile* or *Leap Year*.

Then afterwards there follows a *Table* of the Differences of Meridians of the principal places of the Earth in respect of *Paris*; it is calculated in Hours and Minutes, and it serves to find the Declination of the *Sun* in all those places at any Hour proposed. There is also another *Table* which is joyned to that, in which we may find

the Latitude or Height of the Pole of the same places.

We begin the Days in these Tables and in the following Calculations, from each Day at Noon and continue it to the next following Day at Noon, and we count the Hours to 24, soas the Third Hour in the Morning of any day proposed, is the Fifteenth Hour after Noon of the preceding day.

R U L E I.

To continue the Tables of the Sun's Declination.

IF you would have the Declination of the Sun for the Years following those that are calculated, you must add to the Declination increasing of each day, and subtract from the Declination decreasing after Four Years fully past, one Minute for 32 Minutes of Difference, half a Minute for 16 Minutes of Difference, a quarter of a Minute for 8 Minutes of Difference, and so of the rest in proportion.

Exam-

Example.

If you would know the Declination of the *Sun* for the 5th of *January* at Noon for the Year 1685, which is the First Year after the *Bissex-*
tile or *Leap Year*, and is the Fourth that follows to the Year 1681, whereof we have the Calculation in the Table. I find that the Difference between the 5th and 6th of *January* 1681, is 12 Minutes, and the Declination is decreasing; therefore I see that there must be subtracted about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Minute from the Declination of the 5th of *January* 1681, the which is 20 Degrees 58 Minutes; and we shall have 20 degrees 57 Minutes $\frac{1}{3}$ for the Declination of the *Sun* the 5th of *January* at Noon in the Year 1685; if there be Eight Years passed between the Year in which you would have the *Sun's* Declination, and that which answers to it in this Table, that is to say, that which is equally distant from the *Leap Year*, you must double this Correction; if it be 12 Years, you must triple the Correction, and so forth.

R U L E II.

*To find the Declination of the Sun at
all Hours of the Day.*

HAVING found in the Table of differences of the *Sun's* Declination, the difference of the Declination of the *Sun* between the given Day and the next following Day, take the part proportional of that Difference answerable to the given Hours, which we add to the Declination of the same Day if it increase, but subtract it if it decrease.

Example.

As to know the Declination of the *Sun* on the 15th day of *March* at 4 a Clock in the Afternoon for the Year 1683, I find in the Table that the Difference between the 15th and 16th day is 23 minutes and $\frac{1}{2}$ (for there is sometimes 24 minutes and sometimes 23 minutes) and the Declination of the *Sun* for the 15th of *March* at Noon in the Year proposed 1683, being 1 degree 59 minutes, to which here must be added the proportional

proportional part of the Difference for 4 Hours, which is the sixth part of 24 Hours; therefore you must take the sixth part of 23 minutes and $\frac{1}{2}$, which is about 4 minutes, which being added to the Declination found 1 degree 59 minutes, because the Declination increases, and we shall have 2 degrees 3 minutes, the Declination increasing on that Day at the required Hour; but if the Declination were decreasing, we must subtract the part proportional of the Declination found in the Table.

This ought to be understood of the Declinations of the *Sun* for the Meridian of *Paris*, as we find them in this Table, but for other places on the Earth, they are to be reduced according to the following *Rule*.

R U L E III.

To know the Declination of the Sun at a given Hour in any place that is set down in the Table.

THE Table of Differences of Meridians of places which are here set down in respect of *Paris*, with the word *add* or *subtract* shews how

how much later or sooner it is Noon at *Paris* than at that place ; the chief use whereof is to know the Declination of the *Sun* at a given Hour in any place set down in the Table.

Therefore if you would know the Declination of the *Sun* at a given Hour in any place that is in the Table , you must find the Difference of its Meridian in respect of *Paris* , and joyn it to the given Hour , if there be *add* after it , and if the Sum exceed 24 Hours , we take the over-plus in the next following day to that as was given ; but if there be found *subtract* , we take that Difference of Meridians from the Hour proposed ; but if the Hour be too little , add 24 Hours to it , and then subtract , and the remainder shall be attributed to the fore-going Day.

Having therefore found this Sum or Difference of Hours , we find the Declination of the *Sun* for that Hour at *Paris* by the Second Rule , and you shall have that which you require for the given place.

Example.

If we would know for *Rome* the Declination of the *Sun* for the 22th day of *August* 1682 , at 4 a Clock in the Morning.

First , Because the Hour proposed is in the Morning , I reduce it to 16 Hours after Noon on the 21th day of *August* , and having found in the

the Table of Differences of Meridians, that for *Rome* I must substract 47 minutes, therefore I take 47 minutes from 16 hours, and there remains 15 hours and 13 minutes after Mid-day on the 21th of *August* 1682; and by the Second Rule I find that the Declination for that day and that Hour is at *Paris* 8 degrees and 15 minutes, which is that which was required for 4 a Clock in the Morning the 22th day of *August* 1682 at *Rome*.

Another Example.

If you would know for *Peking* in *China* the Declination of the Sun at 2 a Clock in the Morning on the 25th of *July* 1684.

First, because the Hour proposed is before Noon, I reduce it to the fore-going day, which will be the 24th of *July* at 14 Hours after Noon, and I find in the Table of Differences of Meridians, that for *Peking* I must substract 7 hours 45 minutes, the which being substracted from 14 hours, there remains 6 hours 15 minutes; therefore I search by the Second Rule the Declination of the Sun for *Paris* on the 24th of *July*, at 6 a Clock 15 minutes after Noon, in the Year 1684, and I find 17 degrees, and about 13 minutes which is the Declination of the Sun for *Peking* on the day and hour proposed.

Another Example.

I would know at *Quebec* the Declination of the *Sun* on the 25th of *March* 1683, at 10 a Clock in the Morning, which being reduced will be 22 Hours after Noon on the 24th of *March*, and I find in the Table that I must add for *Quebec* 4 Hours 36 minutes, therefore we have the 24th of *March* at 26 Hours 36 minutes, or the 25th of *March* at 2 a Clock 36 minutes after Noon. For which time in the Year 1683, I find the *Sun's* Declination to be 5 degrees and about 30 minutes, which is that for *Quebec* on the day and hour required..

An



An ADVERTISEMENT concerning the Figures.

Here you must observe that the *Dials* drawn in these Figures, are not made expressly for any place; for it is impossible to make the Magnitude of the Lines which we must use equal to those that are here drawn: we ought only to follow the Precepts, and not to measure with the Compasses the length of the Lines, to see if they agree: For *Example*, altho we say make the Line *as* equal to *AS*, yet these two Lines are not equal in the Figure, because that sometimes one of the ends of the Line *AS* as *S* being the Point of the Style which is not in the *Plane*, the apparent Magnitude of that Line is not the true Magnitude, and it also happens often-times that the Lines of the Figure answers not among themselves according to the Discourse which was done to order the place of the Figures: it is sufficient to observe well after what Manner, of what
Mag-

Magnitude, and in what Angles we prescribe to draw the Lines without depending on the Figure which serves but to help the Imagination, and to guide you in the Operations, seeing that it is almost impossible to meet with two like *Dials* among a great number which we make on the *Planes* proposed, as it is found ordinarily.



A

T A B L E

of the Suns Declination

For the Year 1681,

Which was the First after

Bissextile or Leap-year.

For the year 1681.

Days	January		Diff. N				Days	Februar.	
	D.	M.						D.	M.
	South.							South.	
1	21	41	10				1	13	42
2	21	31	11				2	13	22
3	21	20	11				3	13	2
4	21	9	11				4	12	42
5	20	58	11				5	12	21
6	20	46	12				6	12	0
7	20	34	12				7	11	39
8	20	22	12				8	11	18
9	20	9	13				9	10	57
10	19	56	14				10	10	35
11	19	42	14				11	10	13
12	19	28	14				12	9	51
13	19	14	15				13	9	29
14	18	59	15				14	9	7
15	18	44	15				15	8	45
16	18	29	16				16	8	22
17	18	13	16				17	7	59
18	17	57	16				18	7	36
19	17	41	17				19	7	13
20	17	24	17				20	6	50
21	17	7	17				21	6	27
22	16	50	18				22	6	4
23	16	32	18				23	5	41
24	16	14	18				24	5	18
25	15	56	18				25	4	54
26	15	38	19				26	4	31
27	15	19	19				27	4	8
28	15	0	19				28	3	44
29	14	41	19						
30	14	22	20						
31	14	2							

For the Year 1681.

1681 1681 1681

March		Diff. M.	April		Diff. M.
D.	M.		D.	M.	
No.	No.		North		
3	20	23	1	8 39	22
2	57	24	2	9 1	22
2	33	23	3	9 23	21
2	10	23	4	9 44	21
1	47	24	5	10 5	21
1	23	24	6	10 26	21
0	59	24	7	10 47	21
0	35	24	8	11 8	21
0	11	23	9	11 29	21
ONo.	12	24	10	11 50	20
0	36	24	11	12 10	20
1	0	23	12	12 30	20
1	23	24	13	12 50	20
1	47	24	14	13 10	19
2	11	23	15	13 29	19
2	34	23	16	13 48	19
2	57	24	17	14 7	19
3	21	23	18	14 26	19
3	44	23	19	14 45	18
4	7	24	20	15 3	18
4	31	23	21	15 21	18
4	54	23	22	15 39	17
5	17	23	23	15 36	17
5	40	23	24	16 13	17
6	3	23	25	16 30	17
6	26	22	26	16 47	17
6	48	22	27	17 4	16
7	10	22	28	17 20	16
7	32	23	29	17 36	16
7	55	22	30	17 52	15
8	17				

For the Year 1681.

Days	May		Diff. N.		Days	June	
	D.	M. North.				D.	M. North.
1	18	7	15		1	23	11
2	18	22	14		2	23	15
3	18	36	15		3	23	18
4	18	51	14		4	23	21
5	19	5	14		5	23	23
6	19	19	13		6	23	25
7	19	32	13		7	23	27
8	19	45	13		8	23	28
9	19	58	12		9	23	29
10	20	10	12		10	23	29
11	20	22	12		11	23	29
12	20	34	11		12	23	29
13	20	45	11		13	23	28
14	20	56	11		14	23	27
15	21	7	10		15	23	25
16	21	17	10		16	23	23
17	21	27	10		17	23	21
18	21	37	9		18	23	18
19	21	46	9		19	23	15
20	21	55	9		20	23	11
21	22	4	8		21	23	7
22	22	12	8		22	23	2
23	22	20	7		23	22	57
24	22	27	7		24	22	52
25	22	34	6		25	22	46
26	22	40	6		26	22	40
27	22	46	6		27	22	34
28	22	52	5		28	22	27
29	22	57	5		29	22	20
30	23	2	5		30	22	12
31	23	7	5				

For the Year 1681.

July			August		
D.	M.	Diff. N.	D.	M.	Diff. M.
North.			North.		
1	22	4	1	15	6
2	21	56	2	14	48
3	21	47	3	14	29
4	21	38	4	14	11
5	21	28	5	13	52
6	21	18	6	13	33
7	21	8	7	13	14
8	20	57	8	12	54
9	20	46	9	12	34
10	20	35	10	12	14
11	20	23	11	11	54
12	20	11	12	11	34
13	19	59	13	11	14
14	19	46	14	10	53
15	19	33	15	10	32
16	19	20	16	10	11
17	19	6	17	9	50
18	18	52	18	9	29
19	18	38	19	9	8
20	18	23	20	8	46
21	18	8	21	8	24
22	17	53	22	8	2
23	17	38	23	7	40
24	17	22	24	7	18
25	17	6	25	6	56
26	16	50	26	6	34
27	16	33	27	6	11
28	16	16	28	6	48
29	15	59	29	5	25
30	15	42	30	5	2
31	15	24	31	4	39

For the Year 1681.

Days	September		Diff. M.	Days	October	
	D. No.	M. So.			D. South	M.
1	4	16		1	7	22
2	3	53	23	2	7	44
3	3	30	23	3	8	7
4	3	7	23	4	8	29
5	2	44	23	5	8	51
6	2	21	23	6	9	13
7	1	58	23	7	9	35
8	1	34	24	8	9	57
9	1	11	23	9	10	19
10	0	47	24	10	10	41
11	0	24	23	11	11	2
12	South 0		24	12	11	23
13	0	23	23	13	11	44
14	0	47	24	14	12	5
15	1	10	23	15	12	26
16	1	34	24	16	12	47
17	1	57	23	17	13	7
18	2	21	24	18	13	27
19	2	44	23	19	13	47
20	3	7	23	20	14	7
21	3	31	24	21	14	26
22	3	54	23	22	14	45
23	4	17	23	23	15	4
24	4	41	24	24	15	23
25	5	4	23	25	15	42
26	5	27	23	26	16	0
27	5	50	23	27	16	18
28	6	13	23	28	16	36
29	6	36	23	29	16	53
30	6	59	23	30	17	10
			23	31	17	27

For the Year 1681.

Days	November		Diff. M.		Days	December		Diff. M.
	D.	M.				M.	D.	
	South					South		
1	17	43	16		1	23	8	4
2	17	59	16		2	23	12	4
3	18	15	16		3	23	16	3
4	18	31	15		4	23	19	3
5	18	46	15		5	23	22	2
6	19	1	15		6	23	24	2
7	19	16	14		7	23	26	2
8	19	30	14		8	23	28	1
9	19	44	13		9	23	29	0
10	19	57	13		10	23	29	0
11	20	10	13		11	23	29	0
12	20	23	12		12	23	29	1
13	20	35	12		13	23	28	1
14	20	47	12		14	23	27	2
15	20	59	11		15	23	25	2
16	21	10	11		16	23	23	3
17	21	21	10		17	23	20	3
18	21	31	10		18	23	17	4
19	21	41	10		19	23	13	4
20	21	51	9		20	23	9	5
21	22	0	9		21	23	4	5
22	22	9	8		22	22	59	6
23	22	17	8		23	22	53	6
24	22	25	7		24	22	47	6
25	22	32	7		25	22	41	7
26	22	39	7		26	22	34	7
27	22	46	6		27	22	27	8
28	22	52	6		28	22	19	8
29	22	58	5		29	22	11	9
30	23	3	5		30	22	2	9
					31	21	53	10

A
TABLE

Of the Suns Declination
For the Year 1682.

Being the Second after
Bissextile or Leap-Year.

For the Year 1682.

Days	January		Diff. M.		Days	February		Diff. M.
	D.	M.				D.	M.	
	South					South		
1	21	43	10		1	13	47	20
2	21	33	10		2	13	27	20
3	21	23	11		4	13	7	21
4	21	12	11		4	12	46	20
5	21	1	12		5	12	26	21
6	20	49	12		6	12	5	21
7	20	37	12		7	11	44	21
8	20	25	13		8	11	23	22
9	20	12	13		9	11	1	21
10	19	59	14		10	10	40	22
11	19	45	14		11	10	18	22
12	19	31	14		12	9	56	22
13	19	17	14		13	9	34	22
14	19	3	15		14	9	12	22
15	18	48	15		15	8	50	23
16	18	33	16		16	8	27	22
17	18	17	16		17	8	5	23
18	18	1	16		18	7	42	23
19	17	45	17		19	7	19	23
20	17	28	17		20	6	56	23
21	17	11	17		21	6	33	23
22	16	54	17		22	6	10	23
23	16	37	18		23	5	47	23
24	16	19	18		24	5	24	24
25	16	1	18		25	5	0	23
26	15	43	19		26	4	37	24
27	15	24	19		27	4	13	23
28	15	5	19		28	3	50	24
29	14	46	19					
30	14	27	20					
31	14	7						

For the Year 1682.

Days	Mar: cis		Diff. N.	Days	April		Diff. N.
	D.	M.			D.	M.	
	So.	No.			North		
1	3	26	23	1	8	33	22
2	3	3	24	2	8	55	22
3	2	39	24	3	9	17	22
4	2	15	23	4	9	39	21
5	1	52	24	5	10	0	21
6	1	28	24	6	10	21	21
7	1	4	23	7	10	42	21
8	0	41	24	8	11	3	21
9	0	17	24	9	11	24	21
10	0	No. 7	23	10	11	45	20
11	0	30	24	11	12	5	20
12	0	54	24	12	12	25	20
13	1	18	23	13	12	45	20
14	1	41	24	14	13	5	19
15	2	5	23	15	13	24	19
16	2	28	24	16	13	43	19
17	2	52	23	17	14	2	19
18	3	15	23	18	14	21	19
19	3	38	24	19	14	40	18
20	4	2	23	20	14	58	18
21	4	25	23	21	15	16	18
22	4	48	23	22	15	34	18
23	5	11	23	23	15	52	17
24	5	34	23	24	16	9	17
25	5	57	23	25	16	26	17
26	6	20	22	26	16	43	17
27	6	42	23	27	17	0	16
28	7	5	22	28	17	16	16
29	7	27	22	29	17	32	16
30	7	49	22	30	17	48	15
31	8	11	22				

For the Year 1682.

May			June		
Days	D.	M.	Days	D.	M.
	North.			North	
1	18	3	1	23	10
2	18	18	2	23	14
3	18	33	3	23	17
4	18	47	4	23	20
5	19	1	5	23	23
6	19	15	6	23	25
7	19	29	7	23	27
8	19	42	8	23	28
9	19	55	9	23	29
10	20	7	10	23	29
11	20	19	11	23	29
12	20	31	12	23	29
13	20	43	13	23	28
14	20	54	14	23	27
15	21	5	15	23	26
16	21	15	16	23	14
17	21	25	17	23	22
18	21	35	18	23	19
19	21	44	19	23	16
20	21	53	20	23	12
21	21	2	21	23	8
22	22	10	22	23	4
23	22	18	23	22	59
24	22	25	24	22	54
25	22	32	25	22	48
26	22	39	26	22	42
27	22	45	27	22	36
28	22	51	28	22	29
29	22	56	29	22	22
30	23	1	30	22	14
31	23	6			

For the Year 1682.

Days	July		Diff. M.
	D.	M. North.	
1	22	6	
2	21	58	8
3	21	49	9
4	21	40	9
5	21	30	10
6	21	20	10
7	21	10	10
8	21	0	10
9	20	49	11
10	20	38	11
11	20	26	12
12	20	14	12
13	20	2	12
14	19	49	13
15	19	36	13
16	19	23	13
17	19	9	14
18	18	55	14
19	18	41	14
20	18	27	14
21	18	12	15
22	17	57	15
23	17	41	16
24	17	25	16
25	17	9	16
26	16	53	16
27	16	37	16
28	16	20	17
29	16	3	17
30	15	46	17
31	15	28	18

Days	August		Diff. M.
	D.	M. North.	
1	15	10	
2	14	52	18
3	14	34	18
4	14	15	19
5	13	56	19
6	13	37	19
7	13	18	19
8	12	59	19
9	12	39	20
10	12	19	20
11	11	59	20
12	11	39	20
13	11	19	20
14	10	58	21
15	10	37	21
16	10	16	21
17	9	55	21
18	9	34	21
19	9	13	22
20	8	51	22
21	8	29	22
22	8	7	22
23	7	45	22
24	7	23	22
25	7	1	23
26	6	38	23
27	6	16	23
28	5	54	23
29	5	31	23
30	5	8	23
31	4	45	23

For the Year 1682.

Days	September		Diff. M.	Days	October		Diff. M.
	D. No.	M. So.			D. South	M.	
1	4	22	23	1	7	16	23
2	3	59	23	2	7	39	22
3	3	36	23	3	8	1	23
4	3	13	23	4	8	24	22
5	2	50	24	5	8	46	22
6	2	26	23	6	9	8	22
7	2	3	23	7	9	30	22
8	1	40	24	8	9	52	22
9	1	16	23	9	10	14	22
10	0	53	23	10	10	36	21
11	0	30	24	11	10	57	21
12	South 6		23	12	11	18	21
13	0	17	24	13	11	39	21
14	0	41	23	14	12	0	21
15	1	4	24	15	12	21	21
16	1	28	24	16	12	42	20
17	1	52	23	17	13	2	20
18	2	15	23	18	13	22	20
19	2	38	23	19	13	42	20
20	3	2	23	20	14	2	20
21	3	25	23	21	14	22	19
22	3	48	24	22	14	41	19
23	4	12	23	23	15	0	19
24	4	35	23	24	15	19	18
25	4	58	24	25	15	37	18
26	5	22	23	26	15	55	18
27	5	45	23	27	16	13	18
28	6	8	23	28	16	31	18
29	6	31	22	29	16	49	17
30	6	53	23	30	17	6	17
				31	17	23	

For the Year 1682.

Days	November		Diff. M.	Days	December		Diff. M.
	D.	M.			M.	D.	
	South				South		
1	17	40	16	1	23	7	4
2	17	56	16	2	23	11	4
3	18	12	15	3	23	15	3
4	18	27	15	4	23	18	3
5	18	42	15	5	23	21	3
6	18	57	15	6	23	24	3
7	19	12	14	7	23	26	2
8	19	26	14	8	23	28	2
9	19	40	14	9	23	29	1
10	19	54	13	10	23	29	0
11	20	7	13	11	23	29	0
12	20	20	12	12	23	29	0
13	20	32	12	13	23	28	1
14	20	44	12	14	23	27	1
15	20	56	11	15	23	25	2
16	21	7	11	16	23	23	2
17	21	18	11	17	23	20	3
18	21	29	10	18	23	17	3
19	21	39	10	19	23	14	3
20	21	49	9	20	23	10	4
21	21	58	9	21	23	5	5
22	22	7	8	22	23	0	5
23	22	15	8	23	22	55	5
24	22	23	8	24	22	49	6
25	22	31	7	25	22	42	7
26	22	38	7	26	22	35	7
27	22	45	6	27	22	28	7
28	22	51	6	28	22	20	8
29	22	57	5	29	22	12	8
30	23	2	5	30	22	4	8
				31	21	55	9

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TABLE

Of the Suns Declination

For the Year 1683.

Being the Second after

Bissextile or Leap-Year.

For the Year 1683.

Days	January		Diff. M		Days	February		Diff. M
	D.	M.				D.	M.	
	South					South		
1	21	46	10		1	13	52	20
2	21	36	10		2	13	32	20
3	21	26	11		4	13	12	20
4	21	15	11		4	12	52	21
5	21	4	12		5	12	31	21
6	20	52	12		6	12	10	21
7	20	40	12		7	11	49	21
8	20	28	12		8	11	28	21
9	20	15	13		9	11	7	22
10	20	2	13		10	10	45	22
11	19	49	13		11	10	23	22
12	19	35	14		12	10	1	22
13	19	21	14		13	9	39	22
14	19	6	15		14	9	17	22
15	18	51	15		15	8	55	22
16	18	39	15		16	8	33	23
17	18	21	15		17	8	10	23
18	18	5	16		18	7	47	23
19	17	49	16		19	7	24	23
20	17	32	17		20	7	1	23
21	17	15	17		21	6	38	23
22	16	58	17		22	6	15	23
23	16	41	17		23	5	52	23
24	16	23	18		24	5	29	23
25	16	5	18		25	5	6	24
26	15	47	18		26	4	42	23
27	15	29	18		27	4	19	23
28	15	10	19		28	3	56	24
29	14	51	19					
30	14	32	19					
31	14	12	20					

For the Year 1683:

Days	March		Diff. M.	Days	April		Diff. M.
	D.	M.			D.	M.	
	So.	No.			North		
1	3	32	24	1	8	28	22
2	3	8	23	2	8	50	22
3	2	45	23	3	9	12	22
4	2	21	24	4	9	34	21
5	1	57	24	5	9	55	21
6	1	34	23	6	10	16	21
7	1	10	24	7	10	37	21
8	0	46	23	8	10	58	21
9	0	23	24	9	11	19	21
10	0	No. 1	24	10	11	40	21
11	0	25	24	11	12	0	20
12	0	49	23	12	12	20	20
13	1	12	24	13	12	40	20
14	1	36	23	14	13	0	20
15	1	59	24	15	13	20	20
16	2	23	23	16	13	39	19
17	2	46	24	17	13	58	19
18	3	10	23	18	14	17	19
19	3	33	23	19	14	36	18
20	3	56	23	20	14	54	18
21	4	19	23	21	15	12	18
22	4	42	23	22	15	30	18
23	5	5	23	23	15	48	17
24	5	28	23	24	16	5	17
25	5	51	23	25	16	22	17
26	6	14	22	26	16	39	17
27	6	37	23	27	16	56	16
28	6	59	23	28	17	12	16
29	7	22	22	29	17	28	16
30	7	44	22	30	17	44	15
31	8	6	22				

For the Year 1683.

Days	May		Diff. M.
	D.	M.	
North			
1	17	59	15
2	18	14	15
3	18	29	14
4	18	44	14
5	18	58	14
6	19	12	14
7	19	26	13
8	19	39	13
9	19	52	12
10	19	5	12
11	20	17	12
12	20	29	12
13	20	40	11
14	20	51	11
15	20	2	10
16	21	13	10
17	21	23	10
18	21	33	9
19	21	42	9
20	21	51	9
21	22	0	8
22	22	8	8
23	22	16	7
24	22	23	7
25	22	30	7
26	22	37	6
27	22	43	6
28	22	49	6
29	22	55	5
30	23	0	5
31	23	5	4

Days	June		Diff. M.
	D.	M.	
North			
1	23	9	4
2	23	13	3
3	23	16	3
4	23	19	3
5	23	22	2
6	23	24	2
7	23	26	1
8	23	27	1
9	23	28	1
10	23	29	0
11	23	29	0
12	23	29	1
13	23	28	1
14	23	27	1
15	23	26	2
16	23	24	2
17	23	22	3
18	23	19	3
19	23	16	3
20	23	13	4
21	23	9	4
22	23	5	5
23	23	0	5
24	22	55	6
25	22	49	6
26	22	43	7
27	22	37	7
28	22	30	7
29	22	23	7
30	22	16	8

For the Year 1683.

Days	July		Diff. N.	Days	August		Diff. N.
	D.	M.			D.	M.	
	North.				North.		
1	22	8	8	1	15	14	18
2	22	0	9	2	14	56	18
3	21	51	9	3	14	38	18
4	21	42	9	4	14	20	19
5	21	33	10	5	14	1	19
6	21	23	10	6	13	42	19
7	21	13	11	7	13	23	19
8	21	2	11	8	13	4	20
9	21	51	11	9	12	44	20
10	20	40	11	10	12	24	20
11	20	29	12	11	12	4	20
12	20	17	12	12	11	44	20
13	20	5	13	13	11	24	21
14	19	52	13	14	11	3	21
15	19	39	13	15	10	42	21
16	19	26	13	16	10	21	21
17	19	13	14	17	10	0	21
18	18	59	14	18	9	39	21
19	18	45	15	19	9	18	22
20	18	30	15	20	8	56	22
21	18	15	15	21	8	34	22
22	18	0	15	22	8	12	22
23	17	45	16	23	7	50	22
24	17	29	16	24	7	28	22
25	17	13	16	25	7	6	22
26	16	57	16	26	6	44	22
27	16	41	17	27	6	22	23
28	16	24	17	28	5	59	23
29	16	7	17	29	5	36	23
30	15	50	18	30	5	13	22
31	15	32		31	4	51	23

For the Year 1683.

Days	September		Diff. N.	Days	October	
	D. Na.	M. Sa.			D. South	M.
1	4	28	23	1	7	11
2	4	5	23	2	7	33
3	3	42	23	3	7	56
4	3	19	24	4	8	18
5	2	55	23	5	8	41
6	2	32	23	6	9	3
7	2	9	24	7	9	25
8	1	45	23	8	9	47
9	1	22	23	9	10	9
10	0	59	24	10	10	30
11	0	35	23	11	10	52
12	0 South	12	24	12	11	13
13	0	12	23	13	11	34
14	0	35	24	14	11	55
15	0	59	23	15	12	16
16	1	22	24	16	12	37
17	1	46	23	17	12	57
18	2	9	24	18	13	17
19	2	33	23	19	13	37
20	2	56	23	20	13	57
21	3	19	24	21	14	7
22	3	43	23	22	14	36
23	4	6	23	23	14	55
24	4	29	24	24	15	14
25	4	53	23	25	15	33
26	5	16	23	26	15	51
27	5	39	23	27	16	9
28	6	2	23	28	16	27
29	6	25	23	29	16	44
30	6	48	23	30	17	1
				31	17	18

For the Year 1683.

Days	November		Diff. M.	Days	December		Diff. M.
	D.	M. South			M.	D. South	
1	17	35	16	1	23	6	4
2	17	51	16	2	23	10	4
3	18	7	16	3	23	14	4
4	18	23	16	4	23	18	4
5	18	39	15	5	23	21	3
6	18	54	15	6	23	23	2
7	19	9	14	7	23	25	2
8	19	23	14	8	23	27	2
9	19	37	14	9	23	28	1
10	19	51	13	10	23	29	1
11	20	4	13	11	23	29	0
12	20	17	13	12	23	29	0
13	20	30	12	13	23	28	1
14	20	42	12	14	23	27	1
15	20	54	11	15	23	26	1
16	21	5	11	16	23	24	2
17	21	16	11	17	23	21	3
18	21	27	10	18	23	18	3
19	21	37	10	19	23	15	3
20	21	47	9	20	23	11	4
21	21	56	9	21	23	6	5
22	22	5	8	22	23	1	5
23	22	13	8	23	22	56	5
24	22	21	8	24	22	50	6
25	22	29	7	25	22	44	6
26	22	36	7	26	22	37	7
27	22	43	6	27	22	30	7
28	22	49	6	28	22	22	8
29	22	55	6	29	22	14	8
30	23	1	5	30	22	6	8
31				31	21	57	9



A

TABLE

Of the Suns Declination

For the Year, 1684.

Being

Bissextile or Leap-Year.

For the Year 1684.

Days	January		Diff. M.	Days	February		Diff. M.
	D.	M. South			D.	M. South	
1	21	48	10	1	13	57	20
2	21	38	10	2	13	37	20
3	21	28	11	4	13	17	20
4	21	17	11	4	12	57	21
5	21	6	11	5	12	36	21
6	20	55	12	6	12	15	21
7	20	43	12	7	11	54	21
8	20	31	13	8	11	33	21
9	20	18	13	9	11	12	21
10	20	5	13	10	10	51	22
11	19	52	13	11	10	29	22
12	19	39	14	12	10	7	22
13	19	25	15	13	9	45	22
14	19	10	15	14	9	23	22
15	18	55	15	15	9	1	23
16	18	40	15	16	8	38	22
17	18	25	16	17	8	16	23
18	18	9	16	18	7	53	23
19	17	53	16	19	7	30	23
20	17	37	17	20	7	7	23
21	17	20	17	21	6	44	23
22	17	3	17	22	6	21	23
23	16	46	18	23	5	58	23
24	16	28	18	24	5	35	23
25	16	10	18	25	5	12	23
26	15	52	19	26	4	49	24
27	15	33	19	27	4	25	23
28	15	14	19	28	4	2	24
29	14	55	19		3	38	23
30	14	36	19				
31	14	17					

For the Year 1684.

Diff. M. { 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 19 19 20 20 21 21 22 22 23 23 24 24 25 25 26 26 27 27 28 28 29 29 30 30 31 31

Days	March		Diff. M.
	D. So.	M. No.	
1	3	15	24
2	2	51	24
3	2	27	23
4	2	4	24
5	1	40	24
6	1	16	24
7	0	52	23
8	0	29	24
9	0	5	24
10	c ^{No.}	19	23
11	0	42	24
12	1	6	23
13	1	29	24
14	1	53	24
15	2	17	23
16	2	40	24
17	3	4	23
18	3	27	23
19	3	50	23
20	4	13	24
21	4	37	23
22	5	0	23
23	5	23	23
24	5	45	22
25	6	8	23
26	6	31	22
27	6	53	23
28	7	16	22
29	7	38	22
30	8	0	22
31	8	22	22

Days	April		Diff. M.
	D. North	M.	
1	8	44	22
2	9	6	22
3	9	28	21
4	9	49	22
5	10	11	21
6	10	32	21
7	10	53	21
8	11	14	20
9	11	34	21
10	11	55	20
11	12	15	20
12	12	35	20
13	12	55	20
14	13	15	19
15	13	34	19
16	13	53	19
17	14	12	19
18	14	31	18
19	14	49	18
20	15	7	18
21	15	25	18
22	15	43	18
23	16	1	18
24	16	18	17
25	16	35	17
26	16	52	17
27	17	8	16
28	17	24	16
29	17	40	16
30	17	55	15
31			15

For the Year 1684.

Days	May		Diff. M.		Days	June		Diff. M.
	D.	M.				D.	M.	
	North.					North		
1	18	10	15		1	23	12	
2	18	25	15		2	23	16	4
3	18	40	14		3	23	19	3
4	18	54	14		4	23	21	3
5	19	8	14		5	23	24	3
6	19	22	13		6	23	26	2
7	19	35	13		7	23	27	1
8	19	48	13		8	23	28	1
9	20	1	12		9	23	29	1
10	20	13	12		10	23	29	0
11	20	25	12		11	23	29	0
12	20	37	11		12	23	29	0
13	20	48	11		13	23	28	1
14	20	59	11		14	23	27	1
15	21	10	10		15	23	25	2
16	21	20	10		16	23	23	2
17	21	30	10		17	23	20	3
18	21	40	9		18	23	17	3
19	21	49	9		19	23	14	3
20	21	58	8		20	23	10	4
21	22	6	8		21	23	6	4
22	22	14	7		22	23	1	5
23	22	21	7		23	22	56	5
24	22	28	7		24	22	51	5
25	22	35	7		25	22	45	6
26	22	42	6		26	22	39	6
27	22	48	5		27	22	32	7
28	22	53	5		28	22	25	7
29	22	58	5		29	22	18	7
30	23	3	5		30	22	10	8
31	23	8	4					8

For the Year 1684.

Days	July		Diff. M.		Days	August		Diff. M.
	D.	M.				D.	M.	
	North					North		
1	22	2	9		1	15	1	18
2	21	53	9		2	14	43	18
3	21	44	9		3	14	25	19
4	21	35	9		4	14	6	19
5	21	26	10		5	13	47	19
6	21	16	11		6	13	28	19
7	21	5	11		7	13	9	19
8	20	54	11		8	12	49	20
9	20	43	11		9	12	29	20
10	20	32	12		10	12	9	20
11	20	20	12		11	11	49	20
12	20	8	12		12	11	29	20
13	19	56	13		13	11	8	21
14	19	43	13		14	10	48	20
15	19	30	14		15	10	27	21
16	19	16	14		16	10	6	21
17	19	2	14		17	9	45	21
18	18	48	14		18	9	23	22
19	18	34	15		19	9	2	21
20	18	19	15		20	8	40	22
21	18	4	15		21	8	18	22
22	17	49	16		22	7	56	22
23	17	33	16		23	7	34	22
24	17	17	16		24	7	12	22
25	17	1	16		25	6	50	22
26	16	45	17		26	6	27	23
27	16	28	17		27	6	5	22
28	16	11	17		28	5	42	23
29	15	54	17		29	5	19	23
30	15	37	18		30	4	57	22
31	15	19			31	4	34	23

For the Year 1684.

Days	September		Diff. M.	Days	October		Diff. M.
	D. No.	M. So.			D. South	M.	
1	4	11	23	1	7	28	22
2	4	48	23	2	7	50	23
3	3	25	24	3	8	13	22
4	3	1	23	4	8	35	22
5	2	38	23	5	8	57	22
6	2	15	23	6	9	19	22
7	1	52	23	7	9	41	22
8	1	28	23	8	10	3	22
9	1	5	24	9	10	25	21
10	0	41	23	10	10	46	22
11	0	18	24	11	11	8	21
12	0 South	6	23	12	11	29	21
13	0	29	24	13	11	50	21
14	0	53	23	14	12	11	21
15	1	16	24	15	12	32	20
16	1	40	23	16	12	52	20
17	2	3	24	17	13	12	20
18	2	27	23	18	13	32	20
19	2	50	24	19	13	52	20
20	3	14	23	20	14	12	19
21	3	37	23	21	14	31	19
22	4	0	24	22	14	50	19
23	4	24	23	23	15	9	19
24	4	47	23	24	15	28	18
25	5	10	23	25	15	46	18
26	5	33	23	26	16	4	18
27	5	56	23	27	16	22	18
28	6	19	23	28	16	40	17
29	6	42	23	29	16	57	17
30	7	5	23	30	17	14	17
			23	31	17	31	

For the Year 1684.

Days	November		Diff. M.	Days	December		Diff. M.
	D.	M.			M.	D.	
	South				South		
1	17	47	16	1	23	9	4
2	18	3	16	2	23	13	4
3	18	19	16	3	23	17	3
4	18	35	15	4	23	20	3
5	18	50	15	5	23	23	2
6	19	5	14	6	23	25	2
7	19	19	14	7	23	27	1
8	19	33	14	8	23	28	1
9	19	47	14	9	23	29	0
10	20	1	13	10	23	29	0
11	20	14	12	11	23	29	0
12	20	26	13	12	23	29	1
13	20	39	12	13	23	28	2
14	20	51	11	14	23	26	2
15	21	2	11	15	23	24	2
16	21	13	11	16	23	22	3
17	21	24	10	17	23	19	3
18	21	34	10	18	23	16	4
19	21	44	10	19	23	12	4
20	21	54	9	20	23	8	5
21	22	3	8	21	23	3	5
22	22	11	8	22	22	57	5
23	22	19	8	23	22	52	6
24	22	27	7	24	22	46	7
25	22	34	7	25	22	39	7
26	22	41	7	26	22	32	8
27	22	48	6	27	22	24	8
28	22	54	5	28	22	16	8
29	22	59	5	29	22	8	9
30	23	4	5	30	21	59	9
				31	21	50	



A

TABLE

Of the Differences of Meridians

Of the most considerable Places

In the whole World,

In respect of *P A R I S*,

With the Height of the Pole or
Latitude of the same places.

The Differences of Meridians.

Names of places.	Differences of Meridians		Height of the P or Latitude	
	H.	M.	D.	M.
Abbeville	0	1 add	50	0 No
Agra	5	26 subst.	26	0
Aiz Prov.	0	14	43	33
Aleppo	2	50	36	46
Alexandria Æ.	2	13	30	58
Amiens	0	0	49	55
Amsterdam	0	14	52	21
Angers	0	11 add	47	32
Antwerp	0	15 subst.	51	12
Arles	0	11	43	36
Arras	0	2	50	9
Archangelo	2	49	65	30
Athens	1	35	7	40
Avignon	0	11	43	52
Bayonne	0	15 add	43	30
Blois	0	3	47	46
Bordeaux	0	10	44	50
Bourges	0	0	47	20
Boulogne It.	0	40 subst.	44	20
Brest	0	28 add	48	23
Brussels	0	15 subst.	50	48

Of the Differences of Meridians.

Names of Places	Differences of Meridians		Height of the Pole or Latitude	
	H.	M.	D.	M.
Caen	0	37 add	36	16
Caen	0	9	49	11
Callais	0	2	50	57
Camboge	6	53 subst.	11	20
Cambray	0	3	50	5
Cap. of b. Ef.	1	11	34	32 South
Cap-Verd	1	34 add	14	27 North
Chartres	0	4	48	30
Constantinop.	2	0 subst.	42	56
Copenhagen	0	42	55	43
Cracovi	1	14	50	10
Dantzick	1	12 subst.	54	22
Dieppe	0	4 add	49	56
Dijon	0	12 subst.	47	28
Dole	0	13	47	20
Doway	0	3	50	15
Dunkerck	0	0	51	1½
Perare	0	41 subst.	44	54
Isle de Fer.	1	38 add	28	10
Fez	0	31	33	10
La Fleche	0	10	47	42

The Differences of Meridians.

Names of Places.	Differences of Meridians		Height of the Pole or Latitude	
	H.	M.	D.	M.
Florence	0	40 ¹ / ₂ subst.	43	41
Francfort M.	0	27	50	4
Fribourg	0	25	48	16
Gaunt	0	6	51	2
Geneva	0	17	46	20
Goa	4	58	15	30
Grenoble	0	15	45	11
Hambourgh	0	34	53	43
Havre de Gr.	0	8 add	49	7
Hierusalem	2	36 subst.	32	0
Hispaaam	4	16	36	14
Rechelle	0	13 add	46	11
Leiden	0	12 subst.	52	12
Lima Per.	5	31 add	12	20 Sout
Lisbon	0	50	38	40 Nort
London	0	8	51	32
Loudun	0	8	48	0
Lovain	0	13 subst.	50	50
Lucques	0	37	43	40
Luxembourg	0	20	49	38
Lyons	0	11	45	46

The Differences of Meridians.

Names of Places.	Differences of Meridians		Height of the Pole or Latitude	
	D.	M.	D.	M.
Macon	0	11 subst.	46	20
Madrid	0	25 add	40	10
Malta	0	53 subst.	35	40
Malaca	6	45	2	20
S. Malo	0	18 add	48	39
Mantove	0	37 subst.	45	1
Marfeilles	0	14	43	15
Martinique	4	15 add	14	14
Meaux	0	2 subst.	48	56
Messina	0	58	38	21
Metz	0	19	49	10
Messique	7	8 add	20	30
Millan	0	31 subst.	45	15
Modene	0	38	44	39
Monaco	0	23	43	39
Montpellier	0	6	43	37
Munick	0	50	48	58
Namur	0	13 subst.	50	26
Nancy	0	19	48	39
Nantes	0	16	46	13
Naples	0	56	41	5
Narbonne	0	3	43	6
Nevers	0	2	47	19
				N

The Differences of Meridians.

Names of Places.	Differences of Meridiana		Height of the Pole or Latitude	
	H.	M.	D.	M.
Ostend	0	3 subft.	51	16
Orleans	0	2 add	47	54
Ormus	4	0 subft.	27	35
Paris	0	0	48	51
Parma	0	36 subft.	44	45
Pavia	0	31	44	58
Padoua	0	42	45	31
Peking Chi,	7	45	40	0
Perigeux	0	9 add	45	34
Perpignan	0	5 subft.	45	52
Pernanibouc.	2	57 add	7	40 South
Perouge	0	44 subft.	42	56 North
Pisa	0	38	43	9
Plaisance	0	33	44	53
Poictiers	0	6 add	47	7
Porto-belo.	5	41	9	55
Prague	0	58 ¹ subft.	50	40 ¹
Quebec	4	36 add	47	0
S. Quentin.	0	6 subft.	49	46
Rennes	0	16 add	47	58
Rhemes	0	9 subft.	49	12
Riga	1	31	56	52

The Differences of Meridians.

Names of Places.	Differences of Meridians		Height of the Pole or Latitude	
	H.	M.	D.	M.
Rome	0	47 subst.	41	54
Rouen	0	4 add	49	27 ¹ / ₂
Saintes	0	11 ¹ / ₂ add	45	38
Savone	0	28 subst.	44	18
Sienna	0	41	43	11
Siras	3	42	34	14
Smirna	2	56	38	22
Strasbourg	0	24	48	31
Stettin	0	54	53	34
Stockholm	1	7	59	30
Tangier	0	56 add	35	25
Tholouse	0	2	43	29
Toleda	0	26	39	52
Tours	0	6	47	35
Tournay	0	5 subst.	50	32
Tutin	0	25	44	9
Toulon	0	17	43	
Valencienne	0	4 subst.	50	20
Verdun	0	38	45	33
Vienna	1	2	48	22

The Differences of Man

[illegible]



ADVERTISEMENT.

I Have begun to travel for the Impression of an intire Work of the *Conique Sections*, where you shall find not only all the most excellent things has been discovered in this patt of the *Mathematicks*, but also a great number of new Properties which I have discovered, and whereof I have published every one upon different occasions.

The Method of the Principal Demonstration is particular to my self, and I have used it to abridge very much this whole Work; I have given an Essay of this New Method, which I caused to be Printed, concerning the *Conique Sections* in the Year 1675.

See here in few words the order of these Books and what they contain.

The First Book contains the *Lemma's* that are necessary for this Method.

The Second contains the original of the *Three Conique Sections*, with the Properties of their Diameters, and all that which depends on a Line cut harmonically or into two equal parts, the original of the *Asymptotes*, and in the end divers Problems depending on these Principles.

The

The Third explains the relation of the *Ordinate Lines* to their *Diameters*, with the *Rect-angles* of the parts of the *Diameters*, *Parameters*, and that which concerns the *Tangents*.

The Fourth makes that appear which is most considerable touching the *Asymptotes*.

The Fifth Book is fill'd with near 40 most curious Propositions upon the *Conique Sections*.

In the Sixth Book is treated of equal and like *Sections*.

The Seventh is continued all along on that which is called the least and greatest.

The Eighth treats of the *Foci* of the *Three Sections*.

In the Ninth Book is taught certain, most plain, and most useful *Methods* for the Description of these *Sections*.

Then I shew you in an Appendix, after what manner we ought to resolve the *Conique Sections* that have for their *Bases*, *Paraboles*, *Hyperboles* and *Ellipses*, and also all *Cylinders* of the same *Species*.

Afterwards I demonstrate that by the same Method, and without difficulty, we may demonstrate all the Properties of the *Conique Sections* of whatsoever compounded kind they are, I draw them from their *Cones* or *Pyramids*, which I distinguished by *Cones* of the first kind, of the second kind, of the third kind, &c. These sorts of *Cones* have for their *Bases* *Circles* of all these kinds, and then ha-

ving

ving explained after what manner we may render
all the *Lemma's* of the first Book universal, I ex-
plain in the same manner that which is the Se-
cond Book, and in one part of the following the
Sections of all *Cones* of any kind.

The Demonstrations are the same as for the Se-
ctions of the first *Cone*, which is that which has the
Circle of the first kind for its base : After that I
see not any thing that we can desire more univer-
sal, nor more easie on this same *Atiere*.

The

The Approbation.

THis Treatise of the Gnomiques
or the Art of Drawing of Sun
Dials, composed by Mr. De la Hire
hath been read to the Assembly of the
Academy Royal of Sciences, made
the 9th of May 1682.

J. B. Du Hamel Secretary of the
Academy of Sciences.

THe Approbation seen, per-
mitted to be Imprinted
made the 23th of May 1682.

DE LA REYNIE



b

17

A

from P the foot of the *Style* may be 55 parts, and the Distance of the Point A from P may be PA 366 parts, and that the Distance of the Point A from B may be BA 415 parts.

Now from these things given, it is required to find the situation of the *Substylar* and *Equinoctial Lines*, and to find the *Center* of the *Dial* on the said *Plane*, and to determine the position of the *Axis* of the *Dial* by *Calculation*.

[The Geometrical Operation of this is to be found in the Sixth Chapter, page 16th of this *Treatise*, and in the 5th Figure.]

First in the Right-angled Triangle SPB.

There is given PS 164 parts, the perpendicular height of the *Style*, and PB 55 parts the distance of the Point of Shadow B from P the foot of the *Style*;

To find the Vertical Angle PSB, and the Hypotenuse SB, which is the length of the Ray of the Sun from the top of the *Style* S to the Point of Shadow B,

The Proportion is as SP 164 parts,
Is to PB 55 parts:

So is the Radius,

To the Tang. of the Angle PSB 18 d. 32 m.
And

And as the Sine of the Angle PSB 18 d. 32 min.
 Is to PB 55 parts,
 So is the Sine of 90 deg.
 To SB 173 parts.

Secondly, In the Right-angled Triangle SPA,
 There is given the perpendicular PS 164 parts
 And the Base PA 366 parts,
 To find the *Vertical Angle* PSA and the *Hypotenuse* SA.

The Proportion is, As SP 164 parts.
 Is to PA 366 parts.

So is the Radius

To the Tangent of the Angle PSA 65 d. 52 m.

And as the Sine of the Angle PSA 65 d. 52 m.
 Is to PA 366 parts,
 So is the Sine of 90 degrees,
 To SA 401 parts.

Thirdly in the Obliquangular Triangle *fdb*.

There is given the two sides *fb* 173 parts and
fd 100 parts, taken at pleasure, and the contained
 Angle *dfb* 68 deg. 20 min. the Complement
 of the Suns Declination.

A 2

To

To find the other two Angles $\angle d b$ and $\angle b d$,
and the third side $d b$.

From ————— 180 deg. 00 min.

Take the given Angle $\angle d f b$ 68 20

And there shall remain ————— 111 deg. 40 min.

The half whereof is ————— 55 deg. 50 min.

Then the greater side is $f b$ 173 parts,

And the less side is $f d$ 100 parts.

Then as the Sum of the sides 273 parts,

Is to the difference of the sides 73 parts :

So is the Tangent of 55 deg. 50 min.

To the Tangent of 21 deg. 30 min.

The Sum is $\angle d b$ 77 deg. 20 min.

The Difference is $\angle b d$ 34 deg. 20 min.

Then as the Sine of the Angle $\angle b d$ 34 d. 20 m.

Is to the Sine of the Angle $\angle d f b$ 68 d. 20 m.

So is $f d$ 100 parts,

To $d b$ 164 parts.

Fourthly, In the Obliquangular Triangle $f d a$:

There is given the two sides $f a$ 401 parts, and
 $f d$ 100 parts, and the contained Angle $\angle d f a$,

To

To find the other two Angles $\angle da$ and $\angle a d$,
and the third side da .

Then the greater side is sa 401 parts,
And the less side is — sd 100

Then as the Sum of the sides 501
Is to the Difference of the sides 301
So is the Tangent of 55 deg. 50 min.
To the Tangent of 41 31

The Angle $\angle da$ — 97 21
The Angle $\angle a d$ — 14 19

Then as the Sine of the Angle $\angle a d$ 14 d. 19 m.
Is to the Sine of the Angle $\angle da$ 97 21
So is sd 100 parts,
To da 376 parts.

Fifthly, In the Obliquangular Triangle BAT.

There is given the Base BA 415 parts, and the
two sides AT 376 parts, and BT 164 parts,
To find the Segments of the Base OA and OB,
and the perpendicular OT.

A 3

The

The greater side is A T 376 parts,

The less side is B T 164 parts,

The Sum of the sides — 540 parts

The Difference of the sides 212

Therefore as the Base B A ——— 415 parts,

Is to the Sum of the sides ——— 540

So is the difference of the sides ——— 212

To the difference of the Seg. of the Base 276

Therefore to B A ——— 415 parts

Add ——— 276

The Sum is 691

The half Sum is A O ——— 345½

And from B A 415 parts,

Subtract ——— 276

The Difference is 139

The half is B O — 69½.

The

The side BT is 164 parts,
And BO is ——— 69 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Sum is 233 $\frac{1}{2}$ parts, Log. 2.367356
The Difference is 95 parts, Log. 1.977724

Sum Log. 4.345080

Half Sum Log. 2.172540

Log. of OT 149 parts.

Sixthly, In the Obliquangular Triangle BPA,

There is given the Base BA 415 parts, and
the two sides PA 366 parts and PB 55 parts,
To find Bx and Ax the Segments of the Base
and the perpendicular Px.

The greater side PA 366 parts,
The less side PB ——— 55

Their Sum is ——— 421

Their Difference is 311

Therefore as the Base BA 415 parts,
Is to the Sum of the sides 421 parts:
So is the difference of the sides 311
To ————— 315

B 4

There.

Therefore to BA 415 parts
Add 315

The Sum is 730

The $\frac{1}{2}$ is the greater Segment Ax. 365

And from BA 415 parts
Subtract 315

The Difference is 100

The $\frac{1}{2}$ is the less Segment Bx 50

The less side BP 55

The Segment Bx 50

The Sum is 105 Log. 2.021189

The difference is 5 Log. 0.698970

The Sum of the Log. 2.720159

The $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum is the Log, of P x 23, 2.360079 $\frac{1}{2}$

BO 69 parts

B x 50

Ox 19

Seventh-

Seventhly, In the Right-angled Triangle P G I,

There is given the Hypotenuse P I 1000 parts, and the side P G 19 parts,

To find the side G I.

The greater side P I 100 parts

The less side P G 19

Their Sum ——— 119 parts, Log. 2.075547

Their difference 81 parts, Log. 1.903485

The Sum of the Log. 3.984032

The $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum is the Log. of G I 98 parts, 1.992016

Eightly, In the Right-angled Triangle K G O,

There is given K G 164 parts and O G 23 parts,
To find the Angle G K G, and the side O K.

The Proportion is as G K 164 parts,

Is to G O 23 parts :

So is the Radius,

To the Tangent of the Angle G K O 7 d. 59 m.

And

And as the Sine of 7 deg. 59 min.

Is to G O 23 parts:

So is the Radius,

To O K 166 parts.

Ninthly, In the Obliquangular Triangle OKD,

There is given the Base O K 166 parts, and
O D 149 parts, equal to the Radius of the Se-
micircle L D T and K D 98 parts,

To find the Angle O K D.

OD 149 parts

KD 98 parts

Their Sum 247

Their Difference 51

Then as the Base O K 166 parts

Is to the Sum ————— 247

So is the difference ————— 51

To ————— 76

Therefore

Therefore to OK 166 parts
Add 76

The Sum is 242

The $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum is Oy 121

And from OK 166 parts
Subtract ——— 76

The difference is ——— 90

The $\frac{1}{2}$ difference is Ky 45

Then as DK 98

Is to Ky 45

So is the Sine of 90 degrees,

To the Sine of the Angle KDy 27 d. 20 m;

The Complement is the Angle DKy 62 40

Subtract the Angle GKO ——— 7 59

Remains the Angle DKz ——— 54 41.

Tenthly,

Tenthly, In the Right-angled Triangle DKz

There is given the Hypotenuse DK 98 parts
and the Angle DKz $\approx$ 54 degrees 41 minutes

To find the perpendicular Dz and the Base Kz :

For as the Sine of DzK 90 deg.
Is to the Hypotenuse DK 98 parts

So is the Sine of the Angle DKz $\approx$ 54 d. 41 m.
To the perpendicular Dz 57 parts.

Eleventhly, In the Right-angled Triangle PGQ ,

There is given the Base PG 19 parts,
And the perpendicular GQ 80 parts,

To find the Hypotenuse PQ .

The proportion is as GQ 80 parts,
Is to PG 19 parts:

So is the Radius,

To the Tangent of the Angle PGQ 13 deg.
20 min.

And

and as the Sine of the Angle PQG $13^d.20m.$

Is to PG 19 parts:

So is the Sine of 90 degrees,

To PQ 82 parts.

Then from NP 164

Take — Nr 57

Remains — rP 107

Twelfthly, To find PC ;

There is given Nr 57 , and rM 82 , and
 P 164 . The Proportion is,

As Nr 57

Is to rM 82

So is NP 164

To PC — 236

Lastly,

Laltly , To find P E,

The Proportion is, As PC 236
 Is to PN 164
 So is PN 164
 To P E 114

Now if the Plane of the Dial be on an upright Wall, the Meridian Line may be found as in the 13th Chapter of the First Part, Figure 14th and the Hours may be set on the Equinoctial Line by the First Chapter of the Second Part, Fig. 21.

And Six Hours being given, the rest may be found by the Third Chapter of the Second Part.

Or Four Hours and the Equinoctial Line being given, the rest may be

be found by the Ninth Chapter of
the Second Part.

And then the Dial may be drawn
as in the 35th Figure.

F I N I S.

of 1851
found by the High Chamber of
Second Part.



2 1 3 4 5

